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March 26, 1973 No. 5341

**********
* NATIONAL *
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YOUNGER GENERATION

## Firmly Stand on the Side of New Things

by

Li Te-ch'un (李德春),
secretary of CCP Committee of Anp'ing hsien,
Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 15, 1973)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The process of metabolism, in which young things replace the old, is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe." In the sphere of nature and in social life, new things invariably overwhelm and replace the old. The whole history of development of the sphere of nature and human society is the history of the emergence and development of new things (including the revolutionary class) and the continued weakening and extinction of old things (including the declining class). The attitude toward new things has always been a problem of the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and opportunism of all shapes and colors. Revolutionary practice in the past few years makes us understand that whether or not we can stand firmly on the side of the new things and enthusiastically support them is an important aspect of the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

I was deeply educated by something which happened last year: An educated youth came from Tientsin municipality to settle in the countryside in our hsien. In the past few years, he conscientiously received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and cultivated profound proletarian feelings for them. The poor and lower-middle peasants recommended him to the local leadership several times for work in a factory and for study in a university, but he did not go and was determined to make revolution all

his life in the countryside. Educated by the Party organizations and helped by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he behaved himself very well and had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

However, some people tried to find fault with him and even adopted an attitude of derision and animosity toward him. This youth had taken root to make revolution in the countryside in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching. He should receive support and encouragement. But why did some people adopt an opposite attitude? In my opinion, this was not only a problem of how to treat a youth but also a problem of attitude toward the revolutionary new thing of sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas as advocated by Chairman Mao.

To solve this problem, I studied the teachings of the revolutionary teachers of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out that the derisive, frivolous attitude of doubt toward revolutionary new things "is practically a bourgeois tactic of class struggle against the proletariat and aims at protecting capitalism and opposing socialism." Chairman Mao points out: "In a class society everyone lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a particular class."

These made me understand that the fact that new things continue to overwhelm and replace the old and this is an objective law independent of man's will. But people who take a different class stand and have a different world outlook take a completely different attitude toward new things. All reactionaries at home and abroad invariably hold an attitude of enmity toward revolutionary new things. This is because these new things represent the orientation of progress of history and speak for the basic interests of the proletariat. Whereas for the purpose of preventing the corrupted, declining classes, which all reactionaries at home and abroad represent, from extinction and achieving their sinister aim of restoring capitalism in China, they invariably employ all possible means to deride and destroy a new thing as soon as it appears, and frenziedly try to strangle it in its cradle.

Did swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type not act that way? To restore capitalism, they always have stood facts on their head and turned black into white and vice versa, and depicted old things as perfect and flawless and new things as worthless, in a frenzied attempt to turn back the wheels of history. They speak precisely for the desire of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists to restore themselves to power.

Apart from the undermining by the class enemy, a few comrades within our revolutionary ranks often measure new things with an old yardstick, consider new problems from an old point of view, belittle new things and even find fault with them. This is different in principle from and should not be mentioned in the same breath as the deliberate sabotage by the class enemy. But if these comrades are not conscious of this for a long period of time and if the habit is allowed to develop, they will go to the extent of negating progress and negating the revolution, and this will be very dangerous.

With thinking raised to a higher level, we carried out deep-going education in ideology and political line, aroused the cadres and the masses to uncover the bad persons and their bad deed of undermining the sending of educated youths to the mountains and rural areas, to criticize roundly the "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and the idea of "another form of remolding through labor" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. We commended a group of advanced persons who humbly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and were determined to take root and to make revolution in the countryside, thereby giving an impetus to the re-education of educated youths throughout the hsien.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, many old conventions and beliefs were shattered and large numbers of new things of the proletariat emerged from various fronts. At present, with the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement under way in depth and with socialist construction developing briskly, revolutionary new things are burgeoning in an unending stream. How to adopt a correct attitude toward these new things involves not only a question of the standpoint but also a question of the method of thinking. We must consciously go on overcoming our old ideas and old habits and, in the revolutionary steadiness and principle of the proletariat, have full confidence in the new things and encourage them enthusiastically. In particular, when a new thing shows some defects or meets with a temporary reverse in the course of progress, and if our confidence in it wavers and we doubt about it, we often tend to stand on the side opposite to this new thing.

A young women cadre of our hsien once had some defects and made some mistakes in handling some problems because she lacked working experience. At first, we held that this comrade's defects were only a drawback in the course of progress and she should be given warm-hearted help and be encouraged to carry on her work. Later, when some people spread the wrong idea that "old ginger is hotter," we also were somewhat influenced and felt that some young cadres really did not work so well. How should these young cadres be treated after all? To raise the understanding of all comrades, we studied Lenin's teaching, "We should study new sprouts in detail, treat them very carefully, do our best to help them grow up, and 'take care' of these tender sprouts," and the great leader Chairman Mao's theory and practice of dealing with new things.

Chairman Mao has always shown warm welcome and active support for revolutionary new things. During the agricultural cooperative campaign, Chairman Mao discovered the advanced deeds of three households of poor peasants, including Wang Yu-k'un, of Nanwangchuang brigade of our hsien in persevering ly running the cooperatives, held them in high esteem and praised them as "the direction for the 500 million Chinese peasants to follow." During the initial period of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao warmly supported the Red Guard movement, smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois reactionary line and led and mobilized the masses in their millions to participate in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

We learned an impressive lesson from the theories and great practice of the revolutionary teachers of the proletariat of dealing with revolutionary new things. We realized that: The growth of all new things invariably goes through a course leading gradually from smallness to bigness, from the low level to a high level and from imperfection to perfection. Since a new thing is unprecedented, there is no established rule for it to follow in the course of its development, so that it often cannot avoid taking a tortuous path and meeting some reverses. The important thing is not whether it has difficulties and defects but what is the orientation of development of things which it represents. In dealing with a new thing, we often tend to be one-sided ideologically and fail to take a correct approach to the relationship between "a garden of flowers in full blossom in spring" and a "world of yellowed leaves." The yellowing of leaves is of course an indication of the advent of autumn; but one or two yellowed leaves may also be found even at the height of spring. What is so strange if we find one or two defects in social life, in the great struggle of the masses in their millions to transform the society and change nature in an earth-shaking manner, and on the road of growth and strengthening of new things? At such a moment, the most important thing is that we must not be blinded by a single yellowed leaf and fail to see the garden where the trees have sturdy trunks and luxuriant foliage, and must not be misled by some isolated and superficial phenomena.

Upon understanding these reasons, we actively support the new cadres, kept this young woman cadre in the leading position and let her temper herself and grow up in the practice of struggle.

In dealing with how to discover and support new things, the great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The only answer is never to go away from the masses but to be good at discovering essentially the enthusiasm of the masses." Socialist new things come from among the masses and are developed by the masses. If we want to be good at discovering a new thing as soon as it comes into being and to give it warm-hearted support in its growth, we must understand the lively conditions in all walks of life as well as the desire and demands of the masses. At present, in the course of the deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, we must make strenuous efforts to master the dialectical-materialist world outlook, firmly stand on the side of the new things and advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

## Party Committee of Tsitsihar Steel Mill Organizes Cadres To Carry Out Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-Style Movement In-Depth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 13, 1973)

(NCNA Harbin, March 10, 1973) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of Tsitsihar Steel Mill educates the cadres in ideology and political line and continuously raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of the continuing revolution, thereby exploiting their enthusiasm and developing the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole mill.

With the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link, the Party committee of Tsitsihar Steel Mill conscientiously carries out the Party's cadre policy, appropriately arranging work for some cadres at and above the level of a work section chief and selecting new cadres from among the workers. It has come to realize that in order to arouse the enthusiasm of these cadres and to bring their role into full play, it should not be content with just arranging their work but must continue to educate them in ideology and the political line and raise their consciousness in the course of using them.

Since last year, it has held four study classes for these cadres, organizing them to carry out the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in depth, to study repeatedly the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and to criticize the sinister conspiracy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to induce a basic change in the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. The broad masses of cadres understand more clearly the great meaning of this great proletarian cultural revolution, actively sum up their experiences and lessons, and correctly understand themselves and the masses, thereby greatly boosting their revolutionary spirit.

The several old cadres of the Party committee of this mill who formerly took part in the democratic revolution diligently read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's books and, displaying their revolutionary enthusiasm as they used to during the years of war, worked selflessly and made strenuous efforts to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Together with the large numbers of cadres of the workshops and offices, they went deeply into reality to make investigations and studies, took part in collective productive labor, shared weal and woe with the masses, developed the Party's fine traditions of maintaining close ties with the masses and fighting amid hardship, thereby further cementing the relations between the cadres and the masses. The cadres of the open-hearth furnace steel refining workshop and some other workshops labored together with the workers' squads and groups for half of their time every month. They went where there were difficulties and tried to solve them, acting as commanders and as fighters. They were welcomed by the masses.

The Party committee of Tsitsihar Steel Mill also educates the cadres in the line of unity and victory put forth by the 9th Party Congress in relation to their ideological conditions, thereby making them understand the important meaning of strengthening revolution unity. Some cadres who held dissenting opinions during the great cultural revolution strictly analyze themselves and unanimously express their will to unite under Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to make concerted efforts to lead the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production.

An old cadre of the scrap steel workshop formerly had an ideological barrier between himself and a new cadre. Later, after being posted as the principal responsible person of this workshop, he went on his own initiative to chat with this new cadre so as to dispel his undue misgivings. This new cadre was once responsible for formulating a system. After consulting a few people alone, he finalized a plan. The masses were critical about this. Citing the experience he had acquired and the lessons he had learned in the past, this old cadre educated him in the Party's mass line and give him concrete help. The new cadres was deeply touched. After that, he mobilized the masses to draw up a new plan, winning their approval. The old and the new cadres of this workshop learn from each other and support each other, forming a strong leadership core and doing their work with ever better results.

The Party committee of this steel mill constantly leads the cadres to criticize politically, ideologically and theoretically the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, helps them distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line, enabling them to have a clear and correct orientation for their work and to do their work with growing enthusiasm. To protect and develop the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres, it gives them free rein in work and in practice. When they have shortcomings and mistakes in their work, its principal leading members would mobilize them to find the problems in their work and help them sum up their experience and lessons learned; when they meet with difficulties in their work, the principal leading members would promptly give them guidance and help in building their ability to do practical work. Educated and helped in this way, the broad masses of cadres are free from worry, work actively and contribute their strength vigorously to the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

* * *

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

## Party Organizations of Tientsin Municipal First Bureau of Light Industry Guide the Engineers and Technicians To Change Their World Outlook Consciously and To Learn Techniques for the Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 13, 1973)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Tientsin dated March 11, 1973) The Party organizations at all levels of the Tientsin Municipal First Bureau of Light Industry consciously implement the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and remolding the intellectuals, actively leading the engineers and technicians to read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, to change their world outlook consciously, to take the red and expert road and to contribute their strength to the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

Last year, this bureau called a representative meeting of engineers and technicians to sum up their experience in participating in productive labor and integrating themselves with the workers, confirmed their achievements and encouraged them to march forward. The various companies and enterprises under this bureau also called informal meetings and experience exchanging meetings to commend a number of engineers and technicians who had integrated themselves well with the workers.

In carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party organizations at all levels of the Tientsin Municipal First Bureau of Light Industry pay attention to grasping tightly ideological education for the engineers and technicians. In the light of the ideological conditions of the intellectuals, they help them chiefly in solving these following several problems:

1. Rectification of the relations between politics and technique. The Party organizations at all levels of this bureau lead the engineers and technicians to study Chairman Mao's works including "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and to sum up their experiences and lessons learned, making them understand that, without a correct political viewpoint, technical work will go wrong and, without expert skills, they cannot serve proletarian politics very well and, therefore, they must pay attention to uniting politics and technique and strive to prove themselves both red and expert. With their thinking raised to a higher level, the engineers and technicians of the whole bureau are forming a habit of learning techniques intensively for the revolution.

2. Rectification of the relationship between individuals and the masses. When analyzing the ideological conditions of some of the intellectuals, this bureau discovers that some of them cannot handle correctly the relations between the individuals and the masses and, when after making some achievements, they often feel elated, despise other people and always feel that they are superior to other people. To solve this problem, the Party organizations lead the engineers and technicians during the critifize-revisionism and rectify-style

movement to criticize the idealist conception of history trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Meanwhile, they educate the engineers and technicians by comparing the fruitful achievements made by the broad masses of workers in technical innovation with the lessons of damage to production caused by the alienation of some individual engineers and technicians from the masses. This makes the engineers and technicians understand that the masses are the real heroes and increases their consciousness of learning from the masses.

3. Rectification of the relationship between theory and practice. In view of the problem that some intellectuals belittle practice, the Party organizations at all levels of this bureau organize the engineers and technicians to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's writings including "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and to criticize squarely the idealist transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and led them to establish the viewpoint that "practice is primary" and to integrate theory with practice.

The Tientsin Municipal Light Industrial Chemical Research Institute accepted the task of trial making a surface active agent which would reduce the viscosity of petroleum. At the beginning, the engineers and technicians made experiments in the laboratory on the basis of various kinds of documents and data, but in vain. Later, they studied Chairman Mao's teachings, went out of the laboratory and got together with the petroleum workers in the oilfield to grope for experience through practice. On the basis of the actual conditions of oil extraction, they made more than 60 experiments, selected a more ideal prescription from several dozen prescriptions, and eventually found a suitable kind of surface active agent, thereby reviving a few dozen extinct wells and increasing the state's petroleum output by a big margin.

Party organizations at all levels of the Tientsin Municipal First Bureau of Light Industry conscientiously carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals and strengthen ideological education for the technicians, thereby exploiting their enthusiasm for socialism. Last year, the engineers and technicians of the whole bureau got together with the workers to achieve 2,400 items of technical innovation, to make more than 1,500 pieces of special equipment and to set up 46 semi-automatic and automatic production lines of various kinds, giving an impetus to the development of production.

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BASIC LEVEL CADRES

## Operate All Enterprises Industriously and Thriftily and Strive To Serve the People

- Leading cadres of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Hsüanwu ch'ü, Peking municipality, maintain and develop the style of fighting amidst hardship.

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 14, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking) The leading cadres of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Hsüanwu ch'ü, Peking municipality, maintain and develop the style of being modest and humble and fighting amidst hardship. The broad masses of Party and administration cadres are led in running all enterprises industriously and thriftily and serving the people assiduously. In the past few years, for the office cadres of this ch'ü, the average public expenditure per person was at all times maintained at the lowest level compared with various suburban towns and ch'ü in Peking municipality.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, after the revolutionary committee of Hsüanwu ch'ü and the new Party committee of Hsüanwu ch'ü were established, the cadres were constantly taught such instructions by Chairman Mao as "It's imperative to make the comrades maintain continuously the style of being humble and modest and being free from arrogance and rashness. It is imperative to make the comrades maintain continuously the style of fighting amidst hardship." They were taught to carry on and develop the Party's glorious traditions such as humbleness and modesty and fighting amidst hardship and to seriously carry out the guideline of "running the state industriously and thriftily."

Originally, the 50 or 60 cadres of the ch'ü revolutionary committee worked in a 3,600-square-meter three-storied building, where the rooms were spacious and office equipment was more than adequate. On the other hand, the Hsüanwu ch'ü Machine Parts No. 3 Works, housed in a simple and crudely erected building, was in urgent need of a new factory building. In studying the request report submitted by the factory, the ch'ü revolutionary committee took into consideration the time involved in setting up a new factory building and the great expense necessary. A desire to support production prompted its decision to vacate the ch'ü revolutionary committee's office building for the factory. It moved into a relatively small building with only 2,000 square meters where there were no heating facilities. When the ch'ü Party committee and ch'ü revolutionary committee called ch'ü-wide meetings, they could have rented rooms in a hotel if the meetings were long, an expense allowed by the administrative budget. But they always turned to those poorly equipped places for a meeting site. This enabled hotels to serve its clients better. A big saving in expenses was also effected.

"The pioneering role and exemplary role of a Communist Party member is very important." In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign

the leading cadres of the Hsüanwu ch'ü Party committee and revolutionary committee criticized the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and the evil trends promoted by them and made a point of maintaining their own proletarian features without seeking particular privileges.

Immediately after the establishment of the ch'ü revolutionary committee it was ruled that entertainment and gift-swapping would be forbidden. The new products successfully trial-manufactured by the units under the ch'ü were constantly offered by them on their own initiative to the ch'ü as free samples. After studying them, the leading comrades of the ch'ü Party committee always let these units take back their new products instead of keeping them.

In the autumn of 1971, the "May 7" cadres school of Hsüanwu ch'ü sent up two baskets of big turnips to the ch'ü Party committee office and invited everyone to taste them. The leading comrades of the ch'ü Party committee held that the turnips were a result of the hard work of the comrades of the cadres' school and that they belonged to the state. To take a few turnips seemed a small thing. But if what was produced by the cadres' school was first touched in a way by the leading organ, then in essence this would mean the seeking of particular privileges. It would mean not only an impairment of the state's interests but also a breakaway from the masses. They returned the turnips untouched. After summer harvesting in 1972, the cadres' school again sent up some big pumpkins. The leading comrades of the ch'ü Party committee adhered to principle and once again returned the pumpkins untouched to the cadres' school.

Under the inspiration of the leading cadres, the practice of fighting amidst hardship and being thrifty and economical has become the vogue in the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Hsüanwu ch'ü. Concerning various items of administrative expenses, true to the principle of "saving every cent for war and the revolutionary cause," they strictly managed, budgeted carefully and strived to do more with less money.

Recently, Hsüanwu ch'ü called a CYL congress. In making the necessary preparations, the personnel in charge made a point of economizing in every way. This cut the originally envisaged actual expenses for the congress by more than 50 percent.

In the past two years, when some furniture of the ch'ü offices was damaged, they made the necessary repairs by their own effort. To save electricity, they took the initiative to change the electric bulbs in the doorway from a high to a low wattage. Cinders and dust left of winter-heating coal they made into balls and put to proper use. This allowed not only a saving in coal but also a saving in cash expenditure. In the last two years, the 40,000-odd envelopes used by the ch'ü offices were all printed and made by the staff themselves. Many of the envelopes were made over from old ones.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Hsüanwu ch'ü maintain and develop the style of fighting amidst hardship. This has a wholesome effect on the production effort of the offices under the ch'ü. The

financial and accounting personnel of the financial and administrative departments of Hsüanwu ch'ü and the units under the ch'ü strictly observe the state's financial and economic systems and discipline. They cut down on expenses on the basis of support for production development. In the recent few years, the ch'ü-level organs basically refrained from acquiring new furniture and equipment. Pieces of furniture spared from a recent office equipment simplification effort were not put to improper use. Instead, they were placed under the control of the financial departments. When they were required by a unit, the ch'ü revolutionary committee gave its approval for their use. Last year a saving of around 30 percent was effected in operational expenses of the organs under the ch'ü.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

## Rapid Growth of a Number of Cadres of the Molao Nationality

### - The Party committee of Szupa commune, Loch'eng hsien energetically train national minority cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 13, 1973)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) The Party committee of Szupa commune, Loch'eng hsien, Kwangsi, directs serious and proper efforts toward training and education work for basic-level cadres of the Molao nationality and organizes them for serious study of works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Their consciousness of the line and their work capacity are raised. A large number of Molao cadres are growing up rapidly and playing a leading role in socialist revolution and construction.

Lying at the foot of the Chiuwan Mountains northwest of Kwangsi Szupa commune is an area predominantly inhabited by the Molao people. Of the 1,820 brigade and team cadres of this commune, 1,115 are Molao. These cadres are mostly from poor families with profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. They speak their own language and are well acquainted with local conditions. They keep in close touch with the masses. They form a backbone force in socialist revolution and socialist construction in mountainous area of the nationality.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, after the establishment of the new Party committee of the commune, great attention was paid to education and training of basic-level Molao cadres. With an eye to the tight work schedule and relatively low cultural level of basic-level Molao cadres, the Party committee of the commune helped them in a down-to-earth manner to the study of works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works through such media as study classes, tutorship forums, political culture night schools, printed study materials, etc. In 1972 alone, this commune held successively a study class for Molao cadres for 13 terms attended by over 2,500 people.

In the study class, the chief leading members of the commune Party committee personally gave lectures and tutorship and studied together with the Molao cadres and joined them in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and exchanging understanding about what had been gained in study. The Party committee members also constantly went deep into the midst of basic levels to ascertain the study conditions of Molao cadres and inspect the study results and answer knotty problems.

Secretary Hsieh Kuo-chou of the Party branch of Lining production brigade is a Molao cadre. In formulating the agricultural production plan for 1972, he lacked confidence in winning a high yield from the Tashih mountainous area. The commune Party committee helped him to associate work reality with ideological reality in seriously studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Rely on our own resources and fight amidst hardship." Hsieh Kuo-chou

was made to realize that so long as we aroused the masses to the full and developed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, the Tashih mountainous area could also surely be made to set a high yield record. Therefore, irrespective of his great age and his poor health, he led the cadres and old poor peasants in climbing up mountains and fording streams. An investigation was made of over 40 ridges and slopes and more than 20 mountain streams in the whole brigade. In the light of first-hand data obtained through the investigation, a practical plan for storing and leading in water and transforming and creating fields was formulated with local features in mind.

Under his inspiration, the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants braved the severity of cold and the lashing wind and rainstorms in fighting heaven and earth. By cracking open mountainsides and leading in water, they built 13 small-sized irrigation projects. The area under irrigation was expanded by over 500 mow. Over 300 mow were walled in and protected from natural disasters. 840 mow of low-yield fields were transformed. In that year alone despite the serious threat of drought, the whole brigade scored a good harvest of 810 catties per mow.

In the process of training and educating Molao cadres, the Party committee of Szupa commune made a point of inspiring them with their acts and speeches and helping them sum up experiences and add continuously to their bag of skills in practical struggle. Party secretary Wu Mei-chün is a new Molao cadre. When he first acted as secretary of the Party branch, he was enthusiasm itself. His one thought was to do a good job. But lacking leadership experience, he scurried around here and there all day long, taking a hand in this and that. He worked like mad on the job. Yet his progress was not substantial.

On discovering this, secretary Li Ming-hui of the Party committee of the commune consulted with other leading members. He specially came over to this brigade to join Wu Mei-chün in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to get a good grip on typical examples." He was helped to stay at a fixed point in the depths of a backward team involving relatively complex class struggle. Through waging vigorous class struggle and criticizing bourgeois trends and striking a blow at the class enemy and uniting and educating the masses, a rapid change was brought about in the backward features of this production brigade.

Secretary Li Ming-hui of the commune Party committee again joined the Party branch secretary in summing up and popularizing the experience of this production brigade. An effective boost was given to the penetrating development of the brigade-wide mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. With the concrete help of the commune Party committee, Wu Mei-chün's leadership level was raised rapidly. He did a better and better job.

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## Fraternal Friendship Pervades the Grassland

### - Deeds of unity and love between Mongolians and Hans on the Ulanch'apu Grasslands

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 15, 1973)

On the rolling Ulanch'apu Grasslands in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region lies Szutzuwang Banner with an area of 23,000 square kilometers. North of this banner live Mongolian commune members. All the nine communes of the northern part of the banner are devoted to stock-breeding. The southern part of the banner is an area predominantly inhabited by Hans. Here the 15 communes are mainly occupied with farming. The Mongolian and Han people of the whole banner show mutual support, unity, and mutual love. Profound friendship is forged.

### Grass Sent Up in the Teeth of a Snowstorm

The lapse of the solar term "Advent of Winter" saw the highways leading from the Szutzuwang Banner's agricultural area to its pastoral area daily swarming with knots of Han commune members driving rubber-wheeled horse carts loaded full of support-Mongolian-brother grain stalks and dried greens of all kinds in a brisk move toward the livestock breeding centers of the pastoral area. Though it was the height of grain-threshing season in the agricultural area with horse carts required on the husking grounds and required in hauling grain to storehouses, the Han poor and lower-middle peasants tried by every means to send fodder grass over to the pastoral area before a big snowstorm broke. This has been made a routine action by them in the past several years.

It was in the early half of the first moon in 1970. People were then jubilantly celebrating the Spring Festival. A sudden change came over the weather on the grasslands. Snow came down in big flakes. A one-foot-odd-thick carpet of snow covered up everything on the 1,000-li wilderness without so much as an inch of grass peeping out. Thousands upon thousands of animals in the pastoral area were kept off the grazing slopes. Winter-stored fodder stocks were running low day by day. Faced with serious disaster, all the Mongolian nomads were in a state of great anxiety.

At the sight of this, the Han commune members of the 15 communes in the neighboring agricultural area swung into immediate action. Carts of all sizes were called into action for hauling grass to the pastoral area. Leaving the tough animal fodder problems for itself to contend with, Tach'ingho production brigade of Chüchinghao commune gave up the bulk of its own fodder stock in support of the pastoral area. Secretary Wang Yü-hsi of the Party branch led 24 commune members in driving 12 rubber-wheeled carts crammed full of 25,000-odd catties of fodder grass, and was the first to arrive in the pastoral area. The Hsihotzu commune set tractors to carving out a path in the snow, and put 33 large carts on the road. In the twinkling of an eye, over 500 carts loaded with over 1,000,000 catties of grass fodder in various areas of the banner were descending on the pastoral area. The snowbound and ice-cover grasslands were

astir with carts and people moving in both directions presented a moving scene of national unity.

## Support for Autumn Harvesting

The autumn-harvesting season saw the Han commune members of Huangyangch'eng production team of Ch'aokungwentu commune of the pastoral area involved in a day-and-night shock grain threshing effort in a determination toward early threshing and the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the surrender-of-public-grain-to-the-state assignment. At this time, the weather forecast station suddenly came out with a weather forecast: A cold wave was setting in bringing with it a big snowfall.

On hearing this,the commune members knew that unhusked grain would lie buried under snow. A state of great anxiety gripped them. The problem of the Huangyangch'eng production team rapidly came to the ears of the Mongolian commune members of the neighboring Hsiniwusu animal-breeding brigade. Its revolutionary committee came up with an immediate decision to send up diesel machines under the leadership of revolutionary committee chairman Cha-la-sen-tao-pu-tun. Four good horses were also sent over to help the husking grounds and help the hauling of grain. The diesel machine operators dropped aside the work in their own brigade, loaded the diesel machines onto the horse carts and brought the whips down on the horses to get on the way.

It was the height of autumn, everything dry and crisp. The sky was laden with myriads of sparkling stars. In the brief feverish moment before the snowstorm, the cadres and commune members of Huangyangch'eng production brigade frantically working on the threshing grounds were moved to the depths of their souls at the sight of machines and horses sent up late at night by the fraternal Mongolians of Hsiniwusu brigade. Brigade chief Chang Erh-hu immediately rushed up to express thanks. Cha-la-sen-tao-pu-tun said, "Why all this politeness between ourselves of the same family? Your difficulties are ours!" The moment he said this he set himself to hauling machines into place and plunged into the threshing battle.

The scene then and there again conjured up in the minds of the commune members of Huangyangch'eng production brigade of the repeated cases of help from the fraternal Mongolians of the Hsiniwusu brigade in the past: In the spring sowing in 1970, the Hsiniwusu brigade sent up five draft horses to help an emergency effort toward preservation of soil moisture and sowing over 200 cartloads of animal manure. In the drought in 1971, Hsiniwusu spared the best pasture for the grazing of the Huangyanch'eng production brigade's 1,000-odd sheep, 98 cows and 70-odd horses. In the large animal crossbreeding period, Hsiniwusu again supported with a stallion.

At the thought of these, old poor peasant Chia Fu-kuan grasping Cha-la-sen-tao-pu-tun's hand said with feeling, "A tall mountain has its top and a grassland has its limits. And yet the friendship between the Mongolian and Han people dwarfs a mountain in height and a grassland in width!"

## As Close As Those of the Same Family

Through generations the Mongolian and Han people living on the Ulanchapu Grasslands have been close to each other like those of the same family.

The first day of the Spring Festival in 1972, an old man a bit slow of movement was busy coping with the clients of a sales agency shop of Hutung brigade of Chakanpuliko commune of the pastoral area. This oldster named Li Chin-kuei was in his seventies. Yet he felt himself strong and healthy and capable of doing something for the brigade. He asked of his own accord to be a salesman of the sales agency shop of the brigade. When he came home from the shop, his son I-hsi-ko-erh-chi, his daughter-in-law and his grandson A-ti-ya and granddaughter Ko-jih-ma were jubilantly waiting for his return to join in celebrating the Spring Festival. All this left Li Chin-kuei deeply moved. Never in his wildest dreams did he think of such happiness in the evening of his life.

Li Chin-kuei was originally a Han of the agricultural area and from childhood groomed horses for a Han landlord. Later, the landlord sold his 40 horses along with Li Chin-kuei to a Mongolian livestock owner O-erh-tun-ch'ao-k'o-chi. Li Chin-kuei turned from a life-bound laborer into a slave of the livestock owner. In those days of herding, he struck up a friendship with an orphan I-hsi-ko-erh-chi among the Mongolian poor and miserable nomads. Sharing the same fate of being exploited and oppressed by the reactionary ruling class, Li Chin-kuei developed a great fondness for this Mongolian orphan. They paired off grazing animals on the slopes, cutting weeds and collecting manure. They showed mutual support and lived for each other. Long exposed to the life of a groom who often had nothing to feed on and nothing for shelter under the open sky, Li Chin-kuei suffered serious rheumatic arthritis. One of his legs became crippled. The livestock owner found him of no more use, no longer fit as a source of sweat labor. He chased him out of the Mongolian yurt. With no home to go to and none to turn to he limped along begging everywhere on a crutch.

After ligeration, the married I-hsi-ko-erh-chi thought of the pathetic plight of Li Chin-kuei. He consulted with his wife and decided to have Li Chin-kuei stay in their home with a display of profound proletarian feelings. I-hsi-ko-erh-chi and his wife called oldster Li Chin-kuei their father and prepared soups and concocted medicinal herb brews for him and darned and mended and starched his clothing. Li Chi-kuei also took I-hsi-ko-erh-ch'i and his wife as his own son and daughter-in-law and helped around the household and took care of the grandchildren. In this way, two families of different nationalities and different surnames subjected to the same exploitation and oppression in the old society have formed into a new family in the new society. A lonely and forlorn cripple has become "A Wu" (meaning grandfather in the Mongolian language) with children and grandchildren surrounding him. (NCNA correspondent)

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WOMEN WORKERS

## More Women in Shanghai Engaged in Productive Work

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 14, 1973)

practically all women in good health under 45 in shanghai are working. apart from those in big factories and doing other kinds of work, about one-third of a million of former housewives are in neighbourhood workshops or smaller undertakings. their products range from small rivets to sophisticated precision instruments.

"we want to contribute our share to socialist construction" is the general response of the women when they are asked why they have gone to work. they say they did not want to be tied down to household chores when they saw factories going up around them to help build socialism.

most of these former housewives came from families of working people and suffered untold misery in their childhood before shanghai's liberation in 1949.

a group of ten former housewives in a small workshop were elated when the wide-range ultra-high vacuum ion gauges and other high precision, complex circuitry instruments they had assembled were accepted by scientific research institutes.

they congratulated each other on the contribution they had made to the country. these women had little schooling and had to start from learning to read blueprints from scratch. like the other former housewives, they mastered industrial skills rapidly under the guidance of experienced workers.

the former housewives began organizing neighbourhood production groups during the great leap forward in 1958. as production expanded, many of the groups were later merged into workshops, which now number 380. there are still well over 4,000 production groups.

the state factories have given the neighbourhood undertakings aid in technique, equipment and material. the neighbourhood undertakings produce parts and accessories for the state factories as well as small products that the state factories do not produce.

the significance of the former housewives taking part in productive work goes beyond the economic aspect. working in a collective, the women have become more active in political affairs. they read newspapers and hold discussions on national and world events regularly. a number of them have been admitted into the communist party.

the party and government pay great attention to creating conditions for these new working women. many neighbourhoods have set up canteens, creches, sewing groups and other public amenities. more men are sharing household chores with their wives.

## RURAL THEATRICALS

### Peasants' Art Troupes in East China Villages

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Mar. 14, 1973)

peasants' amateur art troupes are active in all 83 production brigades and nearly one-third of the 700 production teams in hengfeng county, kiangsi province, east china.

along with the county theatrical company and touring ensembles from the cities, they add liveliness and variety to the cultural life of the commune members.

numbering more than 5,000, these peasant artists perform in village clubs, on reservoir sites and threshing grounds, everywhere there is an audience. the 2,200 songs, dances, pieces of instrumental music and short plays and operas they have created since 1968 are closely connected with the life and struggle of the people. they spread socialist ideas, moral concepts and customs and reflect the progress of the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside.

the 24-member peasant art troupe of koyuan brigade has given 300 performances since its founding in the cultural revolution. with support from the whole brigade, the troupe has built up a small orchestra. all the drums and fiddles were made in the brigade.

using material from their own life and struggle, these peasant artists are making literature and art a weapon to help build a new society and new people.

a popular duet by liu ting-chen of suyuan production team expresses the hopes of a father who watched his new born son being nursed in the quiet of the night under an electric light. memories of his own miserable childhood flash into his mind and he wants to sing it all out in a song. he wrote the item overnight, in the form of a duet between a man and his grandchild.

when the hsiayang brigade art troupe was in the midst of a performance, the village broadcasting station announced that a rainstorm was coming. the performers immediately set out with their audience to bring in the grain spread on the threshing ground. when the battle was over, the troupe continued its performance, with an impromptu ballad "racing with rainstorm", describing the incident.

these peasant art troupes wholeheartedly serve the commune members. an invitation came to the huangchun brigade art troupe from a mountain village some five kilometres away, 1,200 metres above sea level, with only a dozen households. the troupe started right after the day's field work. when they finished their performance to warm applause, they learned that two old women had not come because of difficulty in walking. they immediately went to their homes to give a second performance.

their means of presentation is sometimes simple and unique. a 19-year-old peasant of the ssupu brigade can play songs and local opera arias on ten porcelain bowls with a pair of chopsticks.

hemmed in by mountains, hengfeng county was poverty-stricken with backward agriculture in old china. no child from the poor and lower middle peasant families had a chance to go to school. today all the people's communes in the county have their own primary and middle schools.

## ATHLETIC SPORTS

### Long Distance Races in Shanghai, Kwangchow and Other Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1973)

long distance and cross-country races held recently in shanghai, kwangchow, tientsin and changchun brought china's winter track and field programme to a climax.

in kwangchow, 17,000 runners, both men and women, took part in a 10,000-metre cross-country race last sunday. the runners came from factories, rural people's communes, schools, department stores and government offices. they trained every day throughout the winter.

the kwangchow bureau of parks and woods entered more than 200 men and women workers and cadres. all of them finished the race. they were selected from among the bureau's 1,300 sports enthusiasts who train every day.

chungshan university entered 250 runners. all of them completed the course. among the university's 1,300 worker-peasant-soldier students, 90 per cent are in regular training.

in tientsin, 1,000 runners competed in a recent city-wide long distance race. the course was 7,300 metres for men and 2,500 metres for women. the runners were selected from among 9,000 participants in selective trials held at the grass-roots level.

onlookers packed the sidewalks along the route of the race. chao pao-kuei, a 36-year-old worker from the tientsin no. 2 woolen carpet factory, came out first in the men's race. the winner in the women's race is lu mei-ping, a student of the tientsin no. 80 middle school.

in shanghai, students of the tsaoyang no. 4 middle school are in the third year of their winter training programme. ninety per cent of the school's 2,300 students and teachers take part in distance running every day, under the motto of developing physical fitness and strong will for the sake of the revolution. distance running in winter and other extra-curricular sports have shown good results in their physical fitness programme.

in changchun, more than 1,000 women competed in a 6,000-metre race on march 8 to celebrate international working women's day. they are enthusiasts in the mass sports movement which is drawing more and more followers from among the women in this city in northeast china.

SPRING FARMING

## Spring Farming Starts in South China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 14, 1973)

busy spring farming work got off to a flying start in kwangtung province, south china, after the province undertook water conservancy work last winter on a scale bigger than ever.

the projects already finished will bring another 70,000 hectares of land under irrigation and ensure that an additional 30,000 hectares give high and stable yields despite drought or waterlogging. the area over which the land was levelled or the soil improved during the winter came to around half a million hectares.

ninety per cent of the land has now been ploughed and 80 per cent of the plan for the sowing of early rice fulfilled. rice transplanting has started in some areas. it has been completed in the warmer counties of hainan island.

leading members of the communist party committees of various administrative regions and kwangchow city are giving on-the-spot guidance in the countryside during the current farming season.

while stressing grain production, the communist party committees at all levels have paid great attention to sugar-cane, jute, peanuts and other industrial crops. by now sugar-cane has been planted on 160,000 hectares of land, 80 per cent of the state quota being fulfilled. the acreage under peanuts is 9,000 hectares bigger than last year and that under other industrial crops has also been extended.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND EGYPT

**Chinese Foreign Minister Fetes Egyptian Counterpart**

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. mohamed hassan el-zayyat, foreign minister of the arab republic of egypt, mrs. zayyat and his party.

attending the banquet were salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china and diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking; jabr al-atrache, syrian ambassador to china and diplomatic officials of the syrian embassy in peking.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mrs. sarin chhak were present.

in his speech, foreign minister chi peng-fei praised the egyptian people for their long, heroic struggle for national independence and against imperialist and colonialist aggression. he said: "over the past years, the arab republic of egypt, under the leadership of president anwar el sadat, has made unremitting efforts to resist aggression, recover the lost territories and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, winning general sympathy and support from the people of the world. as regards her foreign policy, egypt persists in her position of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and non-alignment, and supports the struggle for national liberation of the indochinese peoples and the other peoples of the world, thus contributing to the cause of unity of the people of the third world against imperialism."

through prolonged struggles and trials of strength between the different forces in the world, chi peng-fei pointed out, the balance of force is incessantly tipped in favour of the people of the world. however, imperialism has not yet renounced its hegemonism and policy of aggression; the international situation is not really eased.

"in the middle east," he said, "the superpowers, in pursuit of their respective expansionist designs, are redoubling efforts to grab resources of energy and spheres of influence, and to this end, they have deliberately created and maintained a no-war-and-no-peace situation. as a result, egypt and the other arab countries suffer a great deal and the middle east question

remains unsettled for a long time. aided and abetted by the superpowers, israeli zionism continues to occupy arab territories and trample upon the national rights of the palestinian people in total disregard of the just voice of the arab peoples and the other peoples of the world. recently, israel committed successive acts of aggression against syria, carried out air raids on egypt, invaded lebanon, and even flagrantly shot down a libyan airliner, perpetrating a series of new crimes of aggression against the arab and palestinian peoples."

chi peng-fei stressed: "the chinese government and people vehemently condemn israeli zionism for its barbarous acts of aggression and resolutely support the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their lost territories and the national rights of palestine." he expressed the belief that relying on their own efforts, persisting in unity and persevering in protracted struggle, the valiant egyptian and other arab peoples who have the sympathy and support of the people the world over can certainly surmount the temporary difficulties, foil the schemes of imperialism, crush the aggression by israeli zionism and win complete victory.

in his speech, minister zayyat praised the chinese people for the achievements they had made under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and paid tribute to the traditional friendship between the people of egypt and china and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

minister zayyat condemned imperialism for backing israeli zionism in occupying the land of palestine and other arab territories and attempting to occupy more arab territories. he also condemned world imperialism for bringing political and economic pressures to bear upon egypt.

he reaffirmed that the egyptian people would never surrender, but would determinedly settle the question of occupied territories and recover all rights. "to this end," he said, "we take all possible means in our power, we fear no pressure whatever and we will not shrink from any sacrifice. i am convinced that all the people in the world who uphold justice will support our just cause and support us in recovering the lost territories and rights." he appreciated the stand of the chinese government and people toward the arab cause, primarily the palestinian cause.

minister zayyat reaffirmed egypt's consistent and unshakable position of supporting the palestinian people in their struggle to win their legitimate rights. "the palestinian people alone are the masters of their own destiny. we will always support their cause," he declared.

the egyptian foreign minister expressed firm support for the chinese people in their struggle to liberate taiwan. "this struggle of the chinese people will be crowned with success," he said.

present at the banquet were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and leading members of departments concerned wu yin-hsien, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung, hsu han-ping, wang hao, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, peng hua, chou chueh, pi chi-lung and kao chien-chung, and a leading member of the islamic association of china chang chieh.

## Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Continue Talks with Dr. El-Zayyat

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1973)**

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying continued talks with dr. mohamed hassan el-zayyat, foreign minister of the arab republic of egypt, here this afternoon.

## Egyptian Ambassador to China Gives Dinner Party for Egyptian Foreign Minister's Visit

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1973)**

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd gave a dinner party at the embassy today on the occasion of the visit to china of foreign minister of the arab republic of egypt dr. mohamed hassan el-zayyat and mrs. zayyat.

attending were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, leading members of chinese departments concerned wu yin-hsien, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, wang chen, chou chueh, pi chi-lung, kao chien-chung, tien keng and

li sung-ling, and leading member of the islamic association of china chang chieh.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak, and syrian ambassaddr to china jabr al-atrache were present.

also present were members of the egyptian foreign minister's party, and diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking and their wives.

the dinner party proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. ambassador al-abd, minister el-zayyat and minister chi peng-fei made toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the traditional friendship between the people of egypt and china and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

## CHINA AND GREECE

### First Chinese Ambassador to Greece Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1973)

chou po-ping, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of greece, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Li Hsien-nien, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met with mikio mizuta, leader of the japanese hokusai painting exhibition delegation, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party and former minister of finance, and jiro enjoji, deputy leader of the delegation and director of the nippon keizai shimbun.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

yang chi, chiao pei-hsin, sun ping-hua and wei chien-yeh were present at the meeting.

## Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Banker

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, here this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with shinichi ishino, president of the bank of kobe, ltd., teruyuki okumura, managing director of the bank, and four others.

wang yu-cheng and sun ping-hua were present at the meeting.

## CHINA AND MALAYSIA

### Hsieh Hua Meets Malaysian Medical Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1973)

hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese medical association, yesterday evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the malaysian medical association. delegation leader is dr. vetherednam thuraisingham, former president of the association, and deputy leader is dr. syed mahmood.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of peking medical circles, including kao chin-o, fan kuang, wang ta-wan, huang kuo-chun, ku fu-sheng, hsu le-tien and hu ya-mei.

the 10-member delegation of the malaysian medical association arrived here on march 12 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

## CHINA AND NORTH EUROPE

### Chinese Gymnastics Team to Tour North Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1973)

a chinese gymnastics team with liu ping-chen as its leader and pai feng-chih as its deputy leader left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to denmark, norway, sweden and finland.

it was seen off by leading members of chinese organizations concerned kung ke-fei, kuo lei and chi yu-hua. embassy officials of the four countries in china were at the airport.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

## Korean Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visit of Korean Army Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1973)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a reciprocal reception here this afternoon at the end of a friendly visit to china of the "february 8" football team of the korean people's army.

among the guests were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned wang ti-kang, chu kai-yin, chai ming-wu and mou tso-yun.

chong ok hun, leader of the korean football team, and officials of the korean embassy here were present.

the reception was alive with expressions of fraternal friendship. chong ok hun and li ta made speeches, wishing that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the korean and chinese peoples, armies and sportsmen would be consolidated and developed with each passing day.

## Pyongyang Municipal Goodwill Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 14, 1973)

the pyongyang municipal goodwill delegation led by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee of the democratic people's republic of korea, wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left here by train for hangchow this morning in the company of liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party.

the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the railway station by hsu ching-hsien, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chang ching-piao, chen ah-ta and lo yi, standing committee members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned.

while in shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, the chiangnan shipyards, the pengpu new workers' housing estate and the shanghai children's palace. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed wherever they went. they also had an excursion on the whangpoo river and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and korean song and dance presented by the shanghai school of dancing..

on its arrival here from changsha by air on march 10, the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading comrades of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee as well as more than 1,000 people. the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in its honour. comrade hsu ching-hsien and comrade li chang in toasted the ever-lasting great friendship and the militant unity cemented in blood between the chinese and korean people.

## CHINA AND PERU

### Premier Chou En-lai Wires Consolation to Peruvian President Velasco, and President of Council of Ministers Will Sign Acts of Peru During Velasco's Illness

(NCNA-English Lima, Mar. 13, 1973)

the revolutionary junta of peru announced yesterday that mercado jarrin, president of the council of ministers, will sign all legislative and administrative acts and receive diplomatic representatives during the period of president juan velasco's illness.

during the peruvian president's illness, premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china sent a message of consolation to him on february 27.

a communique issued by the revolutionary junta on march 11 said: "after the surgical operations performed on him, the president of the republic, though he finds himself able to continue to exercise his functions, should by medical prescription avoid for the time being the signing of the documents related to the multiple legislative and administrative acts which the march of the country requires. in the light of the functions and duties, the revolutionary junta composed of the commanders-in-chief of the armed forces,

has agreed unanimously that the president of the council of ministers should sign all necessary legislative and administrative acts and receive diplomatic representatives as long as the above-mentioned transitional situation lasts."

a communique issued by the peruvian military hospital said that president juan velasco who suffers from abdominal aneurism underwent two operations on february 23. later on, for some trouble in blood circulation, amputation of his right leg was performed on march 9. after the operation, his health condition has obviously turned for the better.

**Peruvian Ambassador Gives Reception for Visit to China of Peruvian Naval Vessel "Independence"**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1973)**

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the training ship "independence" of the navy of the republic of peru.

among those present at the reception were hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence and commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, liu tao-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy, and leading members of departments concerned lai kuang-tsu, chen teh-ho, shih lin-feng, yin tso-chen and huo fa-yao.

also present were captain alejandro perez ruiz, captain of the training ship "independence", representatives of the officers and men of the ship and diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy here.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests chatted cordially and expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between peru and china would be further developed and the friendship between the people and armies of the two countries constantly strengthened.

diplomatic envoys of cuba, mexico, chile and argentina to china and military attache of the soviet embassy in peking were present.

captain perez and other peruvian guests visited the great wall and the palace museum earlier today.

## Peruvian Navymen Honored at Hangchow Reception

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 14, 1973)

the chekiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome captain alejandro perez ruiz, captain of the training ship "independence" of the navy of the republic of peru, and officers and men of the ship.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy in peking were present at the party. yang chi-lin, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in chekiang and other departments attended.

yin tso-chen, deputy-director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and huo fa-yao, leading member of the naval units stationed in shanghai, who accompanied captain perez and ambassador valdez to hangchow from peking this morning, attended the reception.

deputy commissar yang chi-lin and captain perez made toasts at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

during their stay in hangchow, the distinguished peruvian guests went sightseeing on the west lake and visited places of historic interest.

most of the officers and men of the training ship "independence" arrived here from shanghai yesterday evening.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

**Cultural Group Under State Council Holds Concert for Romanian Cultural Delegation**

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1973)

the cultural group under the state council held a concert here this evening to welcome the romanian cultural delegation. the leader of the delegation is dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education of romania, and deputy leader is mihnea gheorghiu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and president of the academy of social and political sciences of romania.

the romanian comrades were accompanied by wu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the cultural group under the state council, chih chun, deputy head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and leading members of organizations concerned chou pei-yuan, yu hui-yung, hsueh yu-shan, wang ming-hsiu and li teh-lun. chinese and romanian songs and music were presented by the central philharmonic society and other theatrical troupes.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking were present.

the romanian comrades visited peking university yesterday where they discussed educational revolution with teachers and students. today they toured the great wall and the ting ling (one of the ming tombs) and saw the art and craft exhibition.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

## Delegation of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1973)

a delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam headed by minister of state nguyen van hieu, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, left here for paris by air this morning to attend the consultative conference between the two sides of south viet nam. -5-

seeing the delegation off at the airport were han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday afternoon. vice-foreign minister han nien-lung gave a dinner in its honour in the evening.

CHINA AND UN

## Chinese Representatives Arrive in Panama to Attend UN Security Council Meeting

(NCNA-English Panama City, Mar. 13, 1973)

chinese representative huang hua, provisional deputy representative hsiung hsiang-hui and their entourage arrived here by air this afternoon to attend the u.n. security council meeting scheduled to open on march 15.

they were welcomed at the airport by carlos ozores, vice-foreign minister of panama; cesar rodriguez, vice-minister of internal affairs and justice; berta torrijos de arosemena, sister of the chief of the panamanian government general omar torrijos; and representatives of the chinese residents in panama.

in a written statement issued at the airport, representative huang hua extended greetings to the panamanian government

and cordial regards to the industrious and heroic people of panama on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: "the chinese government has been actively in favour of holding the coming security council meetings in the capital of panama. these will be very important meetings of the security council, the first of their kind to be held in latin america at the invitation of the panamanian government."

he expressed the sincere hope that "the meetings will contribute towards supporting the latin american countries in their struggles to safeguard state sovereignty, national independence and economic resources and oppose superpower aggression, interference, subversion and control".

the statement said in conclusion: "the chinese people have cherished a profound traditional friendship for the peoples of panama and other latin american countries. we are deeply convinced that these friendly relations will continuously develop and grow stronger in our common struggle in the days ahead."

## CHINA AND USSR

### Soviet Revisionists' "Welfare Plan" Humbug Explodes

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1973)

the soviet revisionists recently have drastically slashed their 1973 targets for consumer goods production. this fully shows the bankruptcy of the plan "of giving priority to the development of the production of industrial consumer goods" which the soviet revisionists have loudly trumpeted in recent years. it also reveals as a big fraud the so-called "vast programme for improving the people's welfare" set forth at the 24th congress of the communist party of the soviet union.

the soviet revisionist leading clique talked glibly about "welfare" at the c.p.s.u. "24th congress" in 1971. brezhnev bragged at the congress that "the major task" of the ninth five-year plan (1971-1975) was to bring about "a substantial rise in the standards of living of the working people" and that "the supreme aim of the party's economic policy" was to improve the welfare of the people. the soviet revisionist leading clique lauded to the skies their "welfare plan", alleging that the soviet union of today differed from the past "historical time," that it "has built a developed socialist society," that "priority will

be given to the development of the production of industrial consumer goods" and that it was entirely within its power to bring about "an even more massive switch of the whole national economy towards improving the people's welfare and their working and living conditions". the soviet revisionists promised that in the period of the ninth five-year plan, "major structural changes" would be made in the national economy so as to make the growth in production of consumer goods surpass that of the means of production, and to "provide the market with an ample supply of consumer goods".

however, hardly two years have elapsed since the soviet revisionists' "24th congress" that this plan, the central link of the soviet revisionists' "vast programme for improving the people's welfare", has met with grave setbacks. according to the "year-book" published recently by the central statistical board of the soviet union, the growth rate of consumer goods production in 1971 has failed to surpass that of the means of production. official statistics published recently by the soviet revisionists reveal a more disastrous situation in 1972 because not only have they failed to fulfil the plan but also the growth rate of consumer goods lagged far behind that of the means of production, accounting for only 88.2 per cent of the latter. the output value of the light and food industries only managed a three per cent increase. the actual output of some major consumer goods such as milk, granulated sugar, vegetable oil and shoes was below that of 1971. the promise to provide the market with "an ample supply" of consumer goods proved to be empty talk. the successive failures of the production plans of consumer goods forced the soviet revisionist leading clique to drastically cut, at the supreme soviet meeting last december, the growth rate of consumer goods in 1973 from the 8.1 per cent provided by "the law on the development of the national economy for the 1971-1975 five-year plan in the soviet union" to 4.5 per cent, or only 71.4 per cent of that of the means of production for 1973. thus in the first three years of the ninth five-year plan, the growth rate of consumer goods production, instead of catching up with and surpassing that of the means of production, has lagged far behind and the gap is widening. the so-called "priority of the development of the production of industrial consumer goods" has become a laughing-stock.

such a "welfare" hoax of the soviet revisionist leading clique, the promise of giving "priority" to the development of consumer goods production, is nothing new to the soviet people. in his time, khrushchov had put forward a "goulash-type programme for communist construction". he said time and again at the c.p.s.u. 21st congress that in the seven-year plan (1959-1965) "the historic task of catching up with and surpassing the leading capitalist countries in per-capita output must be carried out". he bragged that "the soviet union has built a heavy industry of the first rate" and that "the

state can earmark huge sums of funds for the development of the chemical industry, agriculture and light industry so as to turn out more grains and daily necessities." however, up to the eve of khrushchov's downfall, the living standard of the soviet people was far from "surpassing the most advanced capitalist countries". moreover, they had a bitter taste of "the average 30 per cent rise of retail prices of meat and meat products, a 25 per cent rise of the retail price of animal oil" and other "benevolent policies."

brezhnev has talked even louder than khrushchov, but like his predecessor he could do no more than drawing cakes to satisfy hunger. between 1961 and 1965, the average annual growth rate of consumer goods production in the soviet union had dropped to 6.3 per cent. but even this brezhnev has failed to reach in the first three years of the ninth five-year plan. if brezhvev has achieved anything remarkable in this connection, it is he has imported much more consumer goods and grains than in khrushchov's time.

ridiculous as it is, after the "welfare plan" hoax has been exploded by facts, brezhnev and company have put on a bold front and tried to justify themselves. of late, they glibly asserted that the policy of their "24th congress" to give "priority to the development of the production of consumer goods" was not only "correct" but also "beyond question and possible so far as the existence of objective possibilities is concerned". the present "regrettable" situation, they charged, is due to the failure of the leaders of some economic departments "to understand the essence of the party's policy aimed at the steady improvement of the working people's welfare" and to their "inefficiency". these leaders were held responsible for relegating the consumer goods industry to a "secondary" position and "hindering the growth in the output of commodities". noteworthy is the fact that of late, brezhnev and company have directed the press to make a hue and cry that "the organs which have worked out the plans, departments concerned and other departments in charge of the work" make "formal replies" in newspapers to the charges. this is an obvious propaganda campaign to find scapegoats for themselves.

neither brezhnev's "vast programme for improving the people's welfare", nor khrushchov's "goulash-type programme for communist construction" can materialize. the fundamental reason is that the revisionist line they push has destroyed the foundation of socialist economy and hampered the development of productive force; their social-imperialist policy of aggression and expansion, moreover, has added an unbearable burden to the soviet economy. they are engaged in rabid arms expansion and war preparations and advocate the doctrine of putting "the problem of national defence above all". since brezhnev came to power, military expenditure in the soviet union has reached a record high in history. tens of billions of

rubles have been allocated for the development of missiles and nuclear weapons. even brezhnev himself had to admit that "the expenditures on the army and armaments have been a very big burden to our budget and national economy." thus the soviet revisionists' "welfare plan" is doomed to failure at the outset. their much-vaunted plan of "giving priority to the development of the production of consumer goods" is a big swindle to deceive the soviet people and an attempt to allay their discontent. but facts have mercilessly exploded their lies. brezhnev and company will go on trying in every way to deceive the soviet people, but they will find it more and more difficult to do so. their prospects can be no better than khrushchov's.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

## Party Committee of A Certain Artillery Regiment under PLA Wuhan Command Warmly Helps Company-Level Tutors of Reading and Study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 16, 1973)

(NCNA Wuhan, March 15, 1973) The Party committee of the artillery regiment of a certain armed forces unit under the PLA Wuhan Command warmly helps the company-level reading tutors in reading and study and in raising their level of tutoring. This gives a great impetus to the deep-going development of the regiment-wide mass movement of studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of this regiment began to pay attention to training and building a force of reading tutors. It selected from among the backbones of study in various companies a number of tutors to form a tutoring group and put this group under the leadership of a company political officer. Applying their experience in the study of Marxist-Leninist works, members of the Party committee educated the tutors to read diligently and to have a good grasp of the fundamental Marxist-Leninist viewpoint.

Keng Shou-chao, director of the regiment's political department, gave an account of his experience in reading, while bearing in mind the case of Wang Chin, a tutor of the 4th company, who was anxious to finish reading the books. As a result, Wang Chin read the books one after another and no longer laid undue emphasis on reading many books and reading all the books. In studying "The State and Revolution," he read this book four times, so that he understood rather deeply the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the state. After that, in tutoring the study of "The State and Revolution," he gave prominence to the main points and the fighters were greatly enlightened by his lectures.

The regiment's Party committee held irregular group training for the tutors in order that they might read the works in the full text and have a good grasp of the basic principle. In each session of group training, the tutors intensively studied one Marxist-Leninist book while the Party committee members and the office cadres gave tutoring and organized study and discussion.

Last year, eleven of the Party committee members went separately to the companies and stayed there for more than two months, teaching the tutors 37 lessons and helping them in preparing 46 lessons. They also drew up a general plan of reading for the tutors, helped them arrange their notes on reading and got together with them to solve many of the difficult problems met in the course of studying the works in their full text.

For the purpose of helping the company-level tutors improve their quality of tutoring, the Party committee of this regiment often led them to explain problems by combining theory with practice, so that they could explain profound points by simple reasoning and in simple and clear language. They achieved good results each time they gave tutoring.

Li Ken-shen, the political commissar of the regiment, discovered that the fighters were still unable to make things clear after listening for four hours to the tutoring given by tutor Cheng Mao-ken on the theory of "surplus value" in Lenin's "On Marx and Engels." Accordingly, he went with Little Cheng to investigate the pre-liberation family conditions of a few of the fighters of this company, and sent him to investigate the conditions of the workers' life before and after the liberation and the condition of class struggle in a nearby diesel engine plant which had been established long ago, and then helped him prepare the lesson again. Applying the living material which he obtained from the visits, Cheng again tutored the fighters on the problems of surplus value and the expropriation of the workers' "surplus value" by the capitalists, thereby making the fighters see more clearly the ugly features of the bourgeoisie in exploiting the workers and arousing their warm love for the socialist system.

The Party committee of this regiment also pays attention to summing up and popularizing the advanced experience and helping the tutors improve the quality of their tutoring. Since last year, the Party committee has summed up the different types of experiences of tutoring and then popularized them, thereby overcoming the over-simplified method of doing tutoring work.

Tutor Huang Chien-sheng of the 7th company once gave a "type" tutoring at a meeting of tutors of the whole regiment, winning praises from all. After the meeting, deputy political commissar Shih Hung-en helped him sum up his experience in three points: First, to perseveringly make strenuous efforts to read books and to delve deeply into theoretical study; second, to make investigations and study, grasp problems accurately, and take the difficult points in reading as the main points in tutoring; third, to link tutoring with concrete examples in practice, and do everything possible to give tutoring in popular and easily intelligible language.

Chang I-ming, deputy director of the political department discovered that the tutoring group of the 5th company achieved excellent results by adopting different tutoring methods in the light of the fighters' conditions of study, their abilities of learning and their different experiences in struggle. Accordingly, he helped this tutoring group sum up its experience of "treating different objects in different ways and not in a generalized way" and popularized this experience.

In the light of the ideological problems emerging from among the tutors, the Party committee firmly grasped the models and set up examples, thereby promoting the ideological revolutionization of the tutors.

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BASIC LEVEL CADRES

## Leading Members of CCP Committee of Liwan Ch'U, Canton, Read and Study Seriously and Criticize Revisionism and Rectify Style of Work In Depth

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 16, 1973)

(NCNA Canton, March 15, 1973) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the leading members of the CCP committee of Liwan ch'U, Canton municipality, persevere in serious reading and study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in penetratingly carrying out revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby effectively strengthening ideological building of the Party organizations.

During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the CCP committee of Liwan ch'U strengthens leadership over reading and study in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Its leading members perseveringly do private study while in active service, and make strenuous efforts to read Marxist-Leninist works in the full text and Chairman Mao's works. They make quarterly study plans and concrete arrangements for study every month. They usually set up a system requiring intensive study thrice a week and exchange of results of study once every quarter. In the past two years and more, they have studied constantly and unremittingly, achieving excellent results.

The deputy secretary of the ch'U committee is an old cadre who has participated in revolutionary work for a very long period of time. Despite his being advanced in age and being busily engaged in work, he ekes out time for reading and study every day. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Congress, he has read through the several works of Marx and Lenin and of Chairman Mao specified by the Party Central Committee and has also read some books on philosophy and history.

His spirit of study inspires and leads other comrades of the ch'U committee. Many of the leading comrades of the ch'U committee also tightly seize time to study diligently.

The leading members of the CCP committee of Liwan ch'U closely combine their reading and study with the criticism against the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby conducting the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in greater depth.

To make clear the Marxist viewpoint of class and class struggle, a member of the standing committee of the ch'U committee studied many times the "Communist Manifesto" by Marx and Engels and "The Proletarian Revolution and Renegade Kautsky" by Lenin. After this study,he understood more clearly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in negating the fundamental Marxist principle of class struggle and of the dictatorship of the proletariat and further raised his consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

While staying to work in a residential area, he studied together with the neighborhood Party committee and organized the basic-level cadres to go on studying the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, thereby making the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in the neighborhood to develop in ever greater depth.

In the past year and more, the leading members of Liwan ch'ü committee studied "Anti-Dühring" by Engels, "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" by Lenin and Chairman Mao's relevant articles and penetratingly criticized the idealist transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Through study and criticism, they understood more clearly that: The struggle between the two philosophical ideologies, namely, materialism and idealism, reflects, in the last analysis, the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines within the Party. The transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type aims at serving their sinister conspiracy to change the Party's line and policies and to restore capitalism. After unfolding the revolutionary mass criticism against the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they became more conscious in upholding the materialist theory of reflection in doing their various branches of work, honestly went deeply into realities to strengthen investigation and study, relied on the masses in carrying out the Party's various directives and policies, so that the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign develop to a greater depth in this ch'ü.

While working with a neighborhood committee, the secretary and a standing committee member of the ch'ü committee consciously made investigation and study and, in the light of the local actual conditions, summed up the experience in bringing the Party branch of a residential area into full play in leading the neighborhood industries, so that some of the neighborhood industries which had been run in a decentralized way could be managed in a better way. This gave an impetus to the development of production. At present, this experience summed up by them is being popularized in all roads and streets in the whole municipality.

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YOUNGER GENERATION

## Young People Are a Most Active, Most Vital Force

by

T'an Wen (譚聞 )

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1973)

Under the close concern of great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Center, youth work in our country is developing with booming vigor and the younger generation is even more aroused and in higher fighting spirit than ever. This is an important manifestation of the excellent situation in our country. To carry out youth work still better in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we must go further to solve the question of correctly knowing and dealing with the young people and actively lead them forward.

### Fully Trust the Young People

Do we fully trust the young people? Do we see that essentially and principally the young people of this generation are good? Do we correctly deal with their defects and mistakes? On these questions exists an antagonism between two kinds of world outlook.

In one of his comments on "The Socialist Upsurge in China's Rural Villages," Chairman Mao pointed out: "Young people form the most active, most vital part of social forces. They are most willing to learn and the least conservative. This is true particularly in the socialist era." This splendid comment fully embodies the proletarian revolutionary leader's concern for and expectations of the younger generation. The scientific analysis and evaluation of young people made here by Chairman Mao forms a fundamental viewpoint of our correctly dealing with young people.

Our youths of this generation grow up in the new China. An overwhelming part of them are children of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, and working people. As for those who come from exploiting class families, an overwhelming part of them are willing to make revolution and progress under the education of the Party.

Our State of proletarian dictatorship has created most favorable conditions for the growth of the younger generation. Our Party and our whole society are carrying out educational work on the young people. The widespread dissemination of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought gives young people full opportunity to grasp revolutionary theory. The socialist system has opened for them a way to the ideal domain. The vigorously developing three major revolutionary movements provide them a broad realm in which to study and temper themselves. Hence the young people of this generation grow up rapidly. They have already played a magnificent role in the enterprises of socialist revolution and socialist construction. We must fully trust them.

Our trust in the young people is built on the basis of the historical materialist viewpoint of trust in and reliance on the masses. The young people are a part of the masses. They love the Party and Chairman Mao fervently, are politically sensitive, are inclined to accept new things, and "have a highly revolutionary character."

The history of our revolution shows that while the worker-peasant masses form the main force of the revolution, young people are an important force on another front. Led by the Party and united with the workers and peasants, the young people of our country have played the role of a vanguard and a bridge in the national and democratic revolutions.

When the socialist era began, Chairman Mao again pointed out, "Worker-peasant youths, intellectual youths, and youths in the armed forces are courageous and active and have a high degree of discipline. Without them, victory of the cause of revolution and construction will be impossible."

Marxists regard young people as a most active and most vital force among the broad masses. This is a correct reflection of an objective existence, a scientific summing up of historical experience. We say we trust the masses, and that include the young people. Failure to see the revolutionary activism of young people and ignoring of this fresh force is not thorough mass viewpoint and runs counter to historical materialism.

Our trust in young people amounts to confidence in the future of the cause of proletarian revolution. The great historical mission of the proletariat is to utterly destroy capitalism and establish communism. To fulfill this historical mission, it is necessary for one generation after another to fight for it. Young people, "being in the ascendent like the sun at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning," will inevitably take over from the older generation of revolutionaries and continuously push the cause of communism forward.

Quoting Engels, Lenin once said, "We are a Party of the future, and the future belongs to young people. We are a Party of innovators, and young people are always more willing to follow innovators. We are a Party waging a selfless struggle against old and decadent things, and young people are always the first to throw themselves into a selfless struggle."

In looking at young people, we must have this proletarian far-sightedness and be able to see their position and role in the revolutionary cause. This is a fundamental point of difference between the proletariat and all other decadent, declining classes.

## The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Has Tempered the Younger Generation

To know the young people of this generation correctly, it is necessary to see the tempering they have received in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to repudiate revisionism and rectify the style of work, to see the inestimable significance of the great revolutionary movements to the fostering of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of CYL members, Red Guards and revolutionary young people, responding to Chairman Mao's call and with the support of workers, peasants and soldiers, rose to make revolution against the revisionist line and played the role of revolutionary pioneers. The younger generation, having personally experienced an extremely violent struggle between the two lines, have learned many things in the storm and tumultous waves of revolution which could not be learned at normal times, and have grown rapidly in a political sense. They study hard Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, arm their heads with the doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Party's basic line, actively criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and strengthen their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism in class struggle and line struggle.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great directive, thousands upon thousands of intellectual youths of our country have firmly embarked on the road of integration with workers and peasants in the past several years. It is an unprecedented torrent of revolution in the history of our youth movement. Fighting on various fronts in the motherland, our young people humbly accept re-education from the working class and poor and lower-middle peasants, firmly follow the red-and-expert direction, weather the storm and face the world on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements, and gradually temper themselves into successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. Revolutionary young heroes like Chin Hsün-hua and Ch'en Tai-shan are coming out unceasingly. Large numbers of young cadres have stepped into leadership posts, adding newborn strength to leadership squads at various levels. The healthy growth of the younger generation is an important indication of the prosperous development of our cause and the hope of the Party.

The revolutionary new generation is growing beautifully. The enthusiasm with which our young people study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought was never so great as it is now. Their idea of class struggle and line struggle was never so clear-cut and positive. They were never so voluntary in walking the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Seeing the magnificent progress made by our youths since the great proletarian cultural revolution and looking at their brand new spiritual aspect, all revolutionary comrades are bound to feel satisfaction and elation. Our younger generation is one that is full of hope. Each generation of the proletariat will of course be better than the previous one.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, singing in harmony with the Soviet revisionist clique, have viciously attacked our Red Guard movement and the correct orientation of integration of intellectual youths with workers and peasants in an attempt to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution. However, they are ridiculed by history and have come to an ignominious end. The essential character of the class enemy requires them to curse the light of revolution endlessly. But that cannot detract in the least from the splendid results of the great proletarian cultural revolution or from the revolutionary image of our younger generation who are growing up in fighting.

## Deal Correctly With Young People's Shortcomings

Being in a period of growth, young people "lack political experience and experience in living in society," so that it is inevitable that they will have shortcomings and make this or that mistake. Can we fully appreciate the mainstream of the young people and at the same time correctly deal with their shortcomings and mistakes? This is a test of our ability to deal with them correctly.

Throughout the historical period of socialism there will be a violent struggle between the two classes for the young people. Coming from different classes and strata, they will necessarily be influenced by various trends of thought in society. Three states--advanced, intermediate, and backward--will always be found among young people at all times. The bourgeois, always exploiting their weakness of lack of political experience and experience in social life, will corrupt and poison them and induce them to make mistakes. This requires us to take the initiative in attack in the struggle with the bourgeois for the young people and intensify the education on the younger generation. As some old workers have said, "If there is something wrong in our young people, the root will be found in the enemy but the responsibility for it will be on us." To disavow the young people as soon as they have done something wrong amounts to shirking our duty of educating them and slackening the struggle with the bourgeoisie for them.

A revolutionary always makes progress in struggle. He can be tempered and become mature only through education from the positive as well as the negative aspect. In the course of their growth, young people who lack experience will all the more likely to meet with setbacks and reverses. We must not ignore their shortcomings and mistakes, but must impose strict demands on them. On their part, young people must squarely face their own shortcomings and mistakes, strive to remold their world outlook, and must never take an I-couldn't-care-less attitude. Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Young people must be daring and at the same time humble." This should be firmly borne in mind by every young comrade.

However, in the acute, complex class struggle and line struggle, it is inevitable that young people will do something wrong, swallow some mouthfuls of water, and trip several times. Giving young people free rein and sending them to the windstorm and the rough sea to weather the storm and face the world, so they may grow up and be tempered in struggle, is a consistent teaching of Chairman Mao. Young people's shortcomings and mistakes "may be gradually eliminated through education and tempering." Elimination of these shortcomings and mistakes will provide experience. We say that each generation will be better than the preceding one, because the new generation, having learned from the experience and lessons of the preceding one and having gone through their own personal practice, will be able to mature sooner.

In our country there are millions of young people who strive to make good, and only a very small number have gone astray. It is wrong to see only the young people's shortcomings and problems. A distinction must be made at all times between the millions and the small number and between a broad river and

a few bubbles. Failure to make a distinction between the mainstream and its tributaries or the majority and the minority, criticism of the young people's shortcomings, ridiculing of their immaturity, and failure to see their progress and change will not conform to the dialectics of the development of things and will not help to educate and lead young people forward.

We should see that some comrades are still unable to appreciate the great changes induced by the great proletarian cultural revolution in the thinking of young people. Unaccustomed to the young people's spirit of daring to think and daring to act, they often require the young people to "behave themselves according to established rules and practice" in accordance with some outdated traditional ideas. We should teach young people to strengthen their regard for the Party and their organization and discipline. But we must not regard the young people's fearless spirit of daring to think, to speak out, to pioneer, to act and to make revolution as absence of organization and discipline, still less confuse it with anarchism. On the contrary, this spirit is essential to the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We should resolutely support it and energetically promote it.

## Young People Must Be Actively Guided

To know young people correctly is for the purpose of better educating them. At present, it is necessary to further strengthen the Party's leadership over youth work, give full play to the role of the Communist Youth League, urge all segments of society to show concern for the growth of the younger generation, and help young people to becoming "good in health, good in study, and good in work."

While their world outlook is being formed, young people have a powerful urge to make good and seek knowledge. However, the proletarian world outlook cannot be formed spontaneously. In the struggle between the two classes for the young people, we must constantly pay attention to the major problem of educating them, tightly grasp the "destruction of the bourgeoisie and promoting of the proletariat," persevere in giving them active guidance, and lay emphasis on education from the positive side. We must organize them still better for the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, promote the style of study that combine theory with practice, and direct action with revolutionary theory.

In the course of educating our young people, we must guide them to learn humbly from old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, and at the same time take care to make them educate themselves. In particular, we must use the force of examples skilfully to inspire young people, establish models, and commend the advanced. We must continue to develop the activity of "learning from Comrade Lei Feng." Both Party and CYL organizations should take the utmost care of the young people's enthusiasm for socialism, dare to propagate loudly the revolutionary advanced things of theirs, create public opinion in their favor, and promote the just cause of revolution.

In addition to providing active guidance, it is also necessary to adhere firmly to the democratic method of persuasion and education consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. Against mistakes it is of course necessary to make criticism and wage active ideological struggle. But in solving ideological problems it will not do to rely on repressive methods or use coercion. In doing youth work consideration should be given the majority and the area of contact should be widened. Even in dealing with youths who have made mistakes, it is still necessary to use patient persuasion and assistance with the utmost earnestness so as to urge them to change in a positive direction. It is necessary to know very well the demands and moods of the young people and take care of their special character, so as to give them "living, practical political education."

In educating young people, attention should be placed on major things. Never dwell interminably on problems having nothing to do with principle, or consider matters purely by themselves, or impose passive restrictions. Young people must be led to look forward and made to understand the era in which we live. They must be taught to show concern not only for our own revolution and construction, but also for the revolutionary struggle of the people all over the world. They must be made to bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line and policies for the historical phase of socialism, impose strict demands on themselves in accordance with the five conditions for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution laid down by Chairman Mao, and firmly walk the road of integration with workers and peasants.

The repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work movement currently being developed in depth is something of prime importance to the whole Party. We must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, lead young people to "learn in struggle" and throw themselves more actively still into the movement. This is the best classroom for young people to study successfully the principal course of class struggle. The basic guideline and guiding thought of repudiation of revisionism first and rectification of style of work second must be firmly upheld. It is necessary to grasp the essence of the line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and repudiate revisionism in depth.

By carrying out revisionism, splits, and underhand schemes and tricks, swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i completely obliterate the distinction between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the bourgeois dictatorship and maliciously attack the proletarian, socialist new China. It is their criminal object to change radically the Party's basic line and policies for the historical phase of socialism, change the socialist system of proletarian dictatorship, externally surrender to Soviet revisionist social imperialism and internally restore capitalism in alliance with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, and put into effect a dictatorship of landlords, compradors and the bourgeoisie, so as to subject our people once more to exploitation and oppression.

We must enable young people to grasp the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and expose and criticize it in depth. The fallacies which they spread in youth work, and which oppose study of

Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, integration of educated youths with workers and peasants, and simultaneous redness and expertness, must be criticised. We must grasp firmly this excellent opportunity of in-depth repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work, go further to organise young people to read books and study, raise their consciousness of continuing revolution under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship, and strengthen their "immunity" against revisionism and bourgeois thought.

Pushed by the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work movement, let us further implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, know the young people correctly, trust them fully, guide them actively, and carry out successfully and with still greater vigor the work of fostering and educating the younger generation.

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RURAL HEALTH SERVICE

## Deal Enthusiastically with the People and Strive for the Best in Technique

- A clinic in Yangts'un commune, Lushan hsien, enthusiastically serves the poor and lower-middle peasants, actively trains "barefoot doctors," consolidates and develops the cooperative medical system and makes contributions toward changing the aspects of medicine and sanitation in the countryside

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 15, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, March 14, 1973) A clinic belonging to Yangts'un commune in Lushan hsien, Honan Province, is enthusiastically serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. While dealing enthusiastically with the people and striving to accomplish the best in technique, it at the same time helps the production brigades with the training of "barefoot doctors," consolidates and develops the cooperative medical system, contributes to changing the aspects of medicine and sanitation in the countryside, and becomes a clinic welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

At the beginning, the clinic belonging to Yangts'un commune had a staff of only five. Later, a medical school sent over a number of students, and slowly the number increased to 18. The leading members of the clinic organized the medical personnel to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" as well as such brilliant works as "Serving the People" and "In Memory of Norman Bethune," criticized the revisionist medical and health line, led everybody to the production teams to acquaint themselves with medical and health conditions, and invited the local poor old peasants to make "remember hardships and count blessings" reports. Such activities enable the medical personnel to receive a profound class and line education, and they realize that the clinic belonging to the commune should take the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants as the basis for work, and make their own contributions toward changing the aspects of medicine and sanitation in the countryside.

Because of that, they always think the thoughts of the poor and lower-middle peasants and worry about their worries. Whenever a patient appears, he would be treated right away, and the moment they are summoned, they would go to make a house call. In the summer, when the days are not, patients always visit the clinic in the morning, so the medical staff would get up early and go to work before time. In winter when the days are cold, patients usually collect at the clinic late in the morning or at noon. The medical personnel would postpone their lunch hour so that the patients who come from far away can be treated and return home sooner. People from some production teams near the clinic usually go to the clinic for treatment after work, so each night the medical personnel would take turns being on duty.

Chang Shih-hao, who is in charge of dispensing medicine, always works from early morning till late at night and seldom takes a noon-day nap. At night, even when he is about to retire, the moment he hears someone asking for medicine, he would get up at once without ever complaining or grumbling.

The news of the clinic belonging to Yangts'un commune in enthusiastically serving the people rapidly spread to the surrounding hsien and communes, and many of the patients requested to be sent there for treatment. However, because of the limited number of wards, some of the people could only squeeze themselves into the corridors of the consultation room, or sleep outside under the eaves. On seeing this state of affairs, Party member Yen Huai-pin, a leading cadre of the clinic, was very disturbed. He thought to himself, "We are people's clinic, how could we watch the sickness and sufferings of the class brethren without doing something about it?"

He looked up the comrades and consulted with them, bought some broken mats used for patching the granary from the grain administrative office and built a mat shed in the courtyard. He and the deputy director of the revolutionary committee moved their desks and beds into the shed and vacated their two rooms for the patients. Later, they also made use of their spare time to break rocks, cut grass and hauled earth for plastering the walls in order to build three straw cottages. The medical personnel competed with one another to move into these cottages, and at a single stroke vacated five more rooms to be used for wards.

After the patients enter the clinic, the medical personnel pay them the utmost attention. The leading members of the clinic regularly call on them to inquire about their condition. One day it was snowing. When Yen Huai-pin was making a round of the wards, he noticed that the blanket of one of the patients was rather thin. He immediately took off his own overcoat to cover him up. The patient said gratefully, "You truly are linked heart to heart with us poor and lower-middle peasants."

This clinic belonging to the commune, aside from treating patients suffering from common and recurrent diseases, also have some complex cases and patients requiring surgery. However, because it is technically not competent to handle them, it can only advise these patients to go to another hospital. In that way, not only is the economic burden of the patients increased, but because they could not obtain treatment in time, accident also sometimes occur during the transfer of critical cases. These facts cause the medical personnel of the clinic to realize profoundly that they must strive for the best in technique before they can serve the people better. Therefore, this clinic has adopted such methods as linking up the doctors of Chinese and Western medicine together so that they could instruct each other and learn from each other, use the old to lead the new so that they could help and learn from each other, hold special symposiums, and carry out case consultations to raise constantly the professional technical level of the medical personnel.

Some of the comrades have only been recently graduated from school, and they modestly learn from the experienced medical personnel and regularly invite them to give accounts of relevant medical technique and clinical experience.

Each time they go on call to the village, they would try their utmost to go out on calls with the local medical personnel and learn from them the technique and experience in treating common and recurrent local diseases. They also often go deep among the people to collect indigenous prescriptions and formulae for patent medicines, and constantly accumulate experience in treating and preventing diseases. Some of the old medical personnel are also not satisfied with the experiences they have already acquired, but would regularly sum up doubtful and difficult cases at night, and by searching through relevant medical tomes and materials and conscientiously summing up advanced experience and technique from the outside, continue to improve their medical skill.

For the sake of mastering surgical skills, they studied seriously relevant books on surgery, and repeatedly practiced and organized such operations as cutting, sewing up and joining intestine together. One day, a patient suffering from intestinal obstruction failed to respond to treatment and was in urgent need of an operation. They repeatedly analyzed and studied conditions and problems that might appear in the operation, made arrangements for various emergency measures, and drew up a detailed plan. After two hours and more of tense battle, they victoriously carried out the intestine joining up operation. With careful nursing, the wound healed cleanly, and the patient was completely cured and discharged from the clinic after a few days. For the past two years, they have in a crude operation room successfully carried out hundreds of operations such as the mending of perforated stomach, the removal of intestinal obstruction, appendectomy, Caesarian section, and other abdomen surgeries to shorten the time and the suffering of the people, and are favorably commented upon by the people.

From practice, the clinic belonging to Yangts'un commune has realized that in order to change fundamentally the condition of shortage of doctors and lack of medicine in the countryside, there is a need to help the various production brigades carry out the business of cooperative medicine well.

Under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the commune, they have held separate "barefoot doctors" study classes for the production brigades in turn, and adopted such methods as setting the pace ideologically, setting the pace in style, transmitting technique and discussing cases to raise constantly the standard of the "barefoot doctors" in treating and preventing disease. For the past two years and more, they have in succession trained more than 120 "barefoot doctors" and 45 women and children health service personnel for the production brigades as well as more than 300 sanitation personnel for the production teams. These "barefoot doctors" are all active and enthusiastic in their work, and on the whole can deal with more than 60 types of common and recurrent diseases, know 70 to 80 acupunctural meridians, and grasp the general use and method of Western medicine as well as a general knowledge of Chinese herbal medicine. At the same time, the clinic has regularly sent out five doctors to divide up duty and guarantee work over specific areas to go by turns to the countryside and work in close conjunction with the "barefoot doctors" of the production brigades, and to organize a medical network for the treatment and prevention of disease among the poor and lower-middle peasants.

While training "barefoot doctors" and sanitation personnel, the medical personnel have at the same time mobilized the masses to gather Chinese medicinal herbs. Mach'ang production brigade, with the help of the clinic, has mobilized the masses to gather medicine and offer prescriptions first, and operated a Chinese herbal medicine dispensary to process and turn out more than 100 types of Chinese herbal medicine. The Party committee of the commune has summed up in time their experience.

The clinic has taken the Chinese herbal medicine and the prescriptions and recipes for patent medicines gathered by the various production brigades, separated them into categories for evaluation and testing, held an exhibition and organized the "barefoot doctors" and the sanitation personnel as well as the cadres and people for visits and study, to learn medicine and prescriptions. In that way, an upsurge for gathering medicinal herbs and making herbal medicine was rapidly formed in the whole commune, and various production brigades have speedily set up indigenous herbal medicine dispensaries, and some production teams have also opened up herbal medicine centers.

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MINING

## Launch Scientific Research Work To Stimulate the Development of Mining Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 15, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming, March 14, 1973) The Yunnan Metallurgical Mine No. 1 is launching scientific research work centering on the needs of mining production to stimulate the effective development of mining production. Metal production has increased from one type to a dozen types, and the total output of metal has been rising yearly. 1969 showed an increase of 12.9 percent over that of the highest historical record in 1966. 1970 showed an increase of 14.1 percent over that of 1969, and 1971 showed an increase of 4.4 percent over that of 1970. Last year, the state target was again over-fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Yunnan Metallurgical Mine No. 1 is a huge complex with mining, ore-dressing and refining, and has a history of over 400 years in mining. For the sake of tapping the potential of the old mine and developing production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, the Party committee of this mine has organized the workers to study seriously the "Anshan Steel Constitution" personally endorsed by Chairman Mao, and summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the mine itself. By means of the study and summing up, everybody is able to understand that scientific experiment is one of the basic tasks of socialist construction. Only by launching scientific experiment could one continue to understand, utilise and rebuild the mine and enable mining production to keep on developing. Because of that, they have overcome the erroneous understanding that "the mine is for carrying out production, and scientific research work depends on research institutes," and raised their consciousness of integrating production practice with the launching of scientific experiment.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mine have further strengthened leadership over scientific research work ideologically, organisationally and vocationally. They have listed scientific research work on the agenda of the Party committee, laid down research programs, regularly acquainted themselves with conditions in experiment and research, and while studying and making arrangements for the production target succeeded in studying and arranging scientific research work at the same time, instead of squeezing out scientific research work when work of production is heavy, or slackening in grasping scientific research work when production is progressing smoothly. The whole mine has also set up an organ in charge of scientific research, held scientific research meeting, summed up and exchanged scientific research work experience, paid credit to advanced units and individuals, and supplied necessary conditions in way of manpower, resources and capital to enable the smooth unfolding of scientific research work.

The 102nd branch mine of this mine is in an old mining area. In the past, people were of the opinion that resources there had dried up, and operation was no longer profitable, and thrice they wanted to quit and move away. Later,

the Party committee of the mine led the workers and technicians to carry out multiple-purpose utilization, launched scientific research work, and from the so-called "waste rock" and places "without ore" extracted and refined a large amount of metal ore and increased product variety from two types to four types. Last year, the production of metal was 47 percent higher than the annual output before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The 204th plant, by means of unfolding scientific experiment activities and renovating its equipment and the flow process of its craft, enabled the output of metal to set the highest historical record last year. Cost was lowered by 9 percent below the estimate, and the state target was fulfilled 40 days ahead of schedule.

In the unfolding of scientific research work, this mine constantly maintains the orientation of using scientific research to serve production, pays attention to choosing scientific research subjects from mining production practice, and enables scientific research and production to be closely combined with outstanding results.

Once, the net recovery rate of fine ore of an ore-dressing plant was low, and product was not up to specifications. The scientific research personnel of the ore-dressing laboratory thereupon went to this plant for an inspection, and together with the production workers, carried out repeated study and experiments, and made innovations in the technological process which enabled the net recovery rate for this type of fine ore to be increased by over 5 percent and greatly improved its quality.

For the sake of solving problems in multiple-utilization of resources in the mine and the difficulty of ore-dressing, the scientific and technical personnel of the metallurgical laboratory of this mine designed a new type of furnace. In the course of designing, they brought into play the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and indomitable spirit, experimented boldly, built five types of furnaces in succession, carried out over 1,000 minor experiments, 150 major experiments and 49 semi-professional experiments, and won success in the end. After the throwing of this type of furnace into production, the net recovery rate of principal metal was greatly increased.

For the sake of better using scientific research to serve production, the scientific and technical personnel of this plant have also regularly invited the production workers to put forward problems, and succeeded in integrating the professional ranks with the mass movement, integrating experiment with popularization, integrating the solving of current production with long-term target, and integrating the raising of basic theory with the solving of actual problem. This has enabled the selection of problems for scientific research to be accurate, the period of experiment to be brief, the operation to be quicker and efficiency to be higher.

In the light of such problems as the lengthy process of refining and the greater degree of labor intensity, the No. 1 refinery of this mine proposed a research project. After numerous experiments, the three-stage process for refining required in the past was reduced to a single stage, the production cycle was shortened by half, and 50 percent labor was saved. Each year, more

than 8,000 tons of fuel and 720,000 kilowatts of electricity was saved. Recently, the workers and technicians of this mine also introduced and trial-manufactured successfully a bucket-type conveying machine, a shuttle-type ore carrier, and a cement mortar spraying machine, used for pouring in the lanes, and by using the trough in the lanes for ventilation, saved equipment and material and greatly improved the rate of tunneling in the mine.

In unfolding scientific research work, this mine pays attention to implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals and better mobilizes the activism of the technical personnel so that they could continue to make fresh contributions toward scientific research work.

Since his election as the deputy secretary of the Party committee of the central experiment office of this mine, Li Fan-fu, a refining engineer, has studied more conscientiously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, forged ties with the workers, delved diligently into the study of technique and actively carried out scientific research work for the revolution. When this experiment office was designing and carrying out experiment on a new type of multiple-purpose utilization furnace for refining, he went deep into the scene to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with everyone. He personally read through many pertinent foreign and domestic materials, organized the scientific and technical personnel to sum up experience conscientiously, wrote experimental reports, and made the demand for a draft proposal to improve the furnace and the mode of operation, and enabled the handled volume and the net recovery rate from refining of this type of furnace to keep improving. By using powdered coal as substitute for part of the oil used for firing the furnace, the consumption of oil was reduced.

Since last year, the scientific and technical personnel of this central experiment office, together with the workers, have on the basis of summing up experience edited and published "An Analysis of Non-Ferrous Metals and Materials" as well as such study materials and lecture notes in way of ore-dressing and refining, and set in motion the unfolding of scientific research work.

Following the unfolding of scientific research work, the scientific research organs of this mine have gradually been invigorated, and in the whole mine, apart from a professional research unit, 20 laboratories and experiment and research groups have also been set up in various subsidiary plants and branch mines. In the past three years, the whole mine has altogether realized more than 3,000 items of technical innovations, of which nearly 100 items are major innovations. This has effectively stimulated the development of mining production and enabled the old mine to keep on making fresh contributions to the state.

* * *

COMMUNIST LEADER

## Peking Meeting Honors Memory of Former Minister of Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1973)

comrade ho wei, deputy to the third national people's congress and former minister of education, died of illness in peking on march 9, 1973, at the age of 63.

a memorial meeting was held at the hall of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries this afternoon.

wreaths were sent by premier chou en-lai, and from the state council and the departments concerned under the central committee of the communist party of china and the government.

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, was present at the meeting together with leading members of various departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, and friends of the late comrade ho wei, as well as representatives of the cadres and masses of departments concerned.

comrade liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, delivered a memorial speech.

he said: "over the decades after he joined the revolution comrade ho wei studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought painstakingly and worked hard under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee during the democratic revolution and socialist revolution; he maintained the tradition of plain living, kept close ties with the masses and served the people diligently; he dedicated his whole life to the cause of communism."

comrade chi teng-kuei and other leading comrades expressed deep sympathy for comrade sun yi-chin, wife of the late comrade ho wei, and their children.

WOMEN CADRES

## Women Cadres in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 16, 1973)

this biggest industrial city of china's has promoted large numbers of women workers and peasants to leading positions since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966.

women account for 17 and 22 per cent of the members of the municipal committee of the chinese communist party and the municipal revolutionary committee. textile worker wang shiu-chen, who as a child had to support her family before liberation by picking cinders, is now a member of the party central committee and secretary of the municipal party committee. textile worker yang fu-chen is a member of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. chou li-chin, a young peasant woman, is vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

more than 7,700 women are in leading positions in factories and industrial departments. in some textile mills, more than half of the leading cadres are women. most of the rural communes on shanghai's outskirts have women party secretaries and each production team has at least two women cadres.

a child labourer in the old society, lu chin-ti was elected secretary of the party committee of the shanghai no. 1 woollen top mill in 1970. she often works on the floor alongside the rank-and-file and helps them improve production. thanks to her help, the mill has evolved no less than 70 technical innovations over the last two years, increasing productivity 30 per cent.

also noted for close links with the masses is lu mei-ying, deputy secretary of the chuansha county party committee and secretary of the chinchiao commune party committee.

she became a commune member after finishing junior middle school in 1957 and was admitted into the party in 1959. as a leader of both the county and the commune, she is as open-minded as before in learning from the commune members, and works in the fields whenever possible. in this way she is able to pinpoint and solve problems promptly.

a growing number of women have become leading cadres in the city's commercial, educational, medical and other institutions.

WOMEN WORKERS

## Shanghai Women Operate on 220,000-Volt Transmission Lines

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 15, 1973)

eighteen young women in shanghai, who a little more than a year ago were studying in middle schools, have mastered the technique of live-wire operations on 220,000-volt transmission lines.

they are the first group of women electricians in the shanghai power company who have mastered this technique.

live-wire operation means doing maintenance work on high-tension transmission lines without turning off the current. since it was first worked out by chinese electricians during the great leap forward in 1958, this technique has been spread in many parts of the country. women pioneers in this field were a group of young women in kwangchow who learned the technique toward the end of 1970.

with adequate safety equipment and measures, operation on high-tension live-wire has proved to be of no harm to the health of workers, including women.

the shanghai group was formed in november 1971 on a voluntary basis. the party organization of the shanghai power company appointed experienced workers to train them.

chairman mao's "on practice" gave the girls confidence in developing their ability through practice. when they first practised climbing pylons and rope ladders, they had to overcome fatigue and dizziness. "our revolutionary forerunners surmounted tremendous difficulties during the war years. why should we cower before such trifling hardships?" they declared.

with perseverance and hard work, the young women mastered the skills in a little more than two months. guided by veteran male workers, they first mounted 110,000-volt transmission lines in february 1972. ku hsiu-lien took the lead. as she approached the electric field, there were crackling sparks, but she kept ascending the rope ladder calmly and finally made the breakthrough.

NOTABLE SPORTSWOMAN

**Profile of Chinese Table Tennis Champion Lin Hui-ching**

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1973)

chinese table tennis players are looking forward to the world championships in sarajevo, yugoslavia, this coming april, said lin hui-ching, the 1971 world women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles champion.

lin hui-ching will go to sarajevo as leader and coach of the chinese women's team. she said:

"i believe the coming championships will serve to promote understanding and friendship between the people and players of various countries. we will play to the best of our ability and exchange experience with others and learn from one another to make common progress."

thirtyone-year-old lin hui-ching has played table tennis for more than a decade. "table tennis has been my favourite game since i was in primary school in djakarta, indonesia," she said. "but it was after i returned to china in 1959 and continued my study in shanghai that i began to take it seriously."

the party and the people's government paid attention to her educaton. her love of sports, particularly table tennis, prompted her to enter the shanghai physical culture institute.

"i was happy to see such wide participation in sports and such facilities provided by the state," she said. "my first experience in tournament play, however, was disappointing. i realized how i lagged behind. the game was played so fast and the strokes were so hard, i found it difficult to keep pace."

"the party organization at our institute and my classmates encouraged me. they said i should not lose heart but should sum up experience so as to gain something from every match i played, win, lose or draw."

this serious approach to the game was new to her and lin hui-ching gradually changed the way she looked at the game as she began to identify herself with the masses in her study, training and sparetime sports.

she learned that every one in china -- worker, peasant, cadre and intellectual -- identifies his work as revolutionary work. the working people who were denied access to sports in the old society now enjoy them because they want to be physically fit for revolutionary work. good players try to help raise the standards of play and popularize the game in the

interests of the mass sports movement. they regard this as their contribution to the revolution.

china's rapid advance in the socialist revolution and construction encouraged lin hui-ching to study hard and train conscientiously. with the help of the party organization and others, she made progress in her political study and ideological remoulding. she was admitted into the chinese communist party in 1965. playing in the world championships that year, she helped the chinese team win the corbillon cup and partnered cheng min-chih to win the world women's doubles title.

when asked to name some of the most unforgettable matches she had played, lin hui-ching said the world championship finals were all memorable. "and i recall an exhibition match we played in a mountain village in shansi province, north china, in 1970. we were in the countryside to help with the field work and accept re-education by the former poor and lower-middle peasants. an elderly former landless peasant told us how he had suffered under landlord exploitation and oppression, working like a beast of burden yet unable to make ends meet. then came liberation and life had improved with agricultural collectivization. he volunteered to do whatever he could in his old age as his share of contribution to socialism.

"we were all deeply moved. we offered to play an exhibition match to express our determination to serve the people wholeheartedly. we went down the mountain, fetched a ping pong table, put it on a big cart and pushed and pulled it all the way uphill. we put up our best performance for the villagers. although we were exhausted, we felt happy."

lin hui-ching is known for her conscientious playing of every shot in training or competition. she said: "now that i am a coach, i must be doubly conscientious, particularly in my political study, and dedicate myself to serving the people. this is because i am now entrusted with the task of bringing up a younger generation of players and i must help them acquire a good understanding of the purpose of sports.

"following chairman mao's teaching, we have played under the motto of 'friendship first, competition second' during the cultural revolution.

"after the 1971 world championships in nagoya, japan, we invited table tennis teams from the united states and a number of other countries to visit china. we made new friends and deepened mutual understanding.

"last year we made a friendly tour of canada, the united states mexico and peru. this made us more aware

of how sports could promote unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of various countries.

"i am sure we will make new friends and cement friendship with old acquaintances at the forthcoming world championships," she said.

**URBAN CENTER**

**Changing Aspects of Southwest China's Picturesque City**

**(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 15, 1973)**

capital of yunnan province, 2,400-year-old scenic kunming has become a major industrial producer in southwest china.

its 1972 steel output was more than double the country-wide total in 1949. it turns out more than 110 steel products, compared with three or four at the time of liberation when the city produced only 300 tons of steel. modern factories producing steel, machinery, meters precision instruments, electricity, building materials, textiles, chemicals and electronic elements have transformed this former consumer city.

kunming, now the province's economic, cultural and communications centre, has 21,000 machine tools that turn out big precision machines, mining and steel-making equipment, tractors, motor vehicles and internal combustion engines.

the city had a few small cotton mills with a limited number of hand looms before 1949. even toothpaste, soap and enamelware had to be brought in from other parts of the country. the 1972 output of cotton cloth produced by a modern textile combine -- from spinning to dyeing -- with more than 3,800 automatic looms and jet looms was nearly 100 times the quantity in 1949. other consumer goods now made in kunming include cigarettes, enamelware, plastics, glassware, bicycles, watches, television sets and radio sets.

tree-shaded main roads add to the beauty of the city which now covers 40 square kilometres. the eight square-kilometre pre-liberation city area had narrow streets that have been widened and paved with cement or asphalt.

the polluted streams and 200 ditches that formed the hotbed for epidemics in the old days have been turned into sewers. the sewers and conduits built since liberation total 165 kilometres in length. measures have been taken, with the rapid growth of industry, to treat the waste liquid, gas and slag to keep the city clean and free of air pollution.

pure drinking water was a serious problem before 1949. the imperialists and bureaucratic capitalists used taxes from the local inhabitants to build a water works that served the wealthy. less than 20 kilometres of pipe lines were laid in the 32 years ending in 1949. the three works built since liberation and the reconstructed old one have a combined capacity more than 100 times the pre-liberation output.

the rugged mountains around the city are dotted with many scenic spots which attract sightseers in all seasons. the temperature averages 9.5 degrees in january and 22 degrees in july, giving kunming the name "the city of spring". trees are ever green and flowers blossom the year round. the attractions include stone carvings on a cliff face and ancient clay statues of the 500 disciples of the buddha. the people's government protects the relics and scenic spots. the city's main park, once open only to local warlords and bureaucratic officials, is enjoyed by tens of thousands of people every holiday. more than a million yuan appropriated by the government doubled the park area. it has added a zoo with more than 90 kinds of animals.

## EMBROIDERY

### Advances in Soochow Embroidery

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 15, 1973)

chairman mao's revolutionary line is guiding the two-thousand-year-old art of soochow embroidery to new progress in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

to help embroiderers throughout the country know the past and present achievements of the art, 41-year-old ku wen-hsia and some other veteran handicraft workers are now compiling a book based on their experience and ancient originals they studied in the palace museum in peking and the nanking museum.

a master embroiderer, ku wen-hsia began to learn the art as a child from her mother to help the widow support the family.

now deputy secretary of the party branch of the soochow embroidery research institute, ku wen-hsia helps new apprentices learn three things: the change in the social status of the craftsmen that china's liberation has brought; the development of embroidery in relation to the country's socialist construction; and the way to do the needlework which is drawn from the technique of classical chinese painting.

attention is being increasingly paid to the creation of works in the fine tradition of soochow embroidery that reflect the proletarian era.

an embroidered picture of the great internationalist fighter, dr. norman bethune, was created by ku wen-hsia and others. the portrait was based on a photograph, and ku wen-hsia suggested that pine and cedar trees in light shades be used as the background to heighten the image of this man of sterling integrity. the work embodied the chinese people's warm feelings for the canadian people. it was presented to friends in canada in 1972 by a visiting chinese table tennis delegation.

other works of contemporary themes by ku wen-hsia and her colleagues include the new yangtze river bridge at nanking, the red flag canal, which transformed a poverty-stricken central china county, and the heroic iron man of the taching oilfield, wang chin-hsi. these were all done in traditional stitch work.

this represents a revolution in soochow embroidery. in the past, its subjects were limited to flowers, birds, insects and fish, landscape and figures of ancient times.

ku wen-hsia was famous before for her embroidery of kittens, a favourite subject of soochow embroidery. her kittens were so life-like that it seemed they might jump off the reversible embroidered silk at any moment. she continues to instruct young embroiderers in the art.

ku wen-hsia said: "it is our duty to train new artists for socialism. in the old society, a master often concealed his skill from his apprentices because competition for work was so keen. in the new society we handicraft artists have a secure life and we want to serve the people with our art. older craftsmen like me want the young generation to create even finer works."

a member of the communist party since 1956, ku wen-hsia has a strong desire to reflect socialism in her work. she and other embroiderers often go among the workers, peasants and soldiers to live, study and work with them so as to see their life and share their feelings and aspirations.

ku wen-hsia was the daughter of a poor shop assistant who died when she was just two. her mother did

embroidery at home for a capitalist and had to take the little girl out of primary school after a few years to help. mother and daughter worked late into the night beside a dim oil lamp and still the mother had to take in laundry from rich families.

the founding of new china meant emancipation for ku wen-hsia and the other exploited and downtrodden labouring people. the people's government sent her to the soochow embroidery research group in 1955 where she perfected her skill. she has also been sent to peking, nanking, kwangchow and other places to enrich her creative knowledge.

ku wen-hsia has attended local party schools on five occasions for advanced political study. she is now a council member of the kiangsu provincial association of fine arts and deputy secretary of the party branch of the soochow embroidery research institute.

## VEGETABLE SUPPLIES

### Peking Has Adequate Vegetable Supply at Stable Prices

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1973)**

the combined efforts of commune vegetable growers and the state commercial departments have ensured adequate vegetable supply at peking markets at stable prices.

peking's four million city dwellers are provided with an average of half a kilogramme of vegetables daily, mainly from local sources.

this is the slack vegetable season but the markets are still well-stocked with cabbage, spinach, carrots, turnips, celery and other vegetables.

vegetables cannot be grown in the open in peking for four winter months. the vegetable growing brigades are increasing the number of cold frames so as to provide winter vegetables at a reasonable cost. cold frames are also used to nurse seedlings for earlier ripening of spring vegetables.

eighty per cent of the vegetables sold are delivered directly to the markets from the brigades. during the season, most vegetables are picked or cut within an hour of loading time to ensure freshness.

vegetable markets and shops are to be found in all peking's residential quarters and the main streets and lanes. the markets are open from 7:30 a.m. until six or 6:30 p.m. many have special sections that cater to customers after hours, some doing business round the clock.

in addition, sales personnel from the markets sell vegetables from house to house from tricycle carts during the day. at the height of the growing season people can buy vegetables at street-corner stalls on their way home after work.

all peking's 280 vegetable growing brigades produce on contract for the state commercial department which guarantees to buy the full planned output.

in fixing purchase and selling prices, the state commercial department sees to it that vegetable growers are ensured reasonable returns while the consumers are not burdened.

peking's outskirts last autumn harvested 300,000 tons of cabbage, the main vegetable for the peking population in winter. one-third of this was stored by vegetable growing brigades and delivered to the market gradually during the winter.

taking into consideration the labour of the growers and their loss due to storage, the state commercial department has steadily raised the purchase price while narrowing the gap between the purchase and selling prices.

first-rate cabbage was sold at 0.05 yuan per kilogramme in early november when the purchase price was 0.04 yuan. now it is being sold for the price it is purchased at -- 0.13 yuan per kilogramme.

despite allowances for seasonal differentials, the purchase and selling prices of vegetables as a whole have remained stable over the years.

a leader of the puhuangyu brigade of the nanyuan commune said: "vegetable growers had no guarantee before liberation because of heavy exploitation by middlemen. we suffered losses when the harvest was bad. and we had to let the vegetables rot in the field when the harvest was too good."

this brigade of 3,000 people has had a steady increase in income in the past few years thanks to introduction of new strains and improvement in quality. sales of vegetables earned the brigade 750,000 yuan last year, an increase of 60,000 yuan over 1970.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

### Chinese Ambassador Peng Kuang-wei Gives Reception for Chinese Pavilion Day in Leipzig

(NCNA-English Leipzig, Mar. 14, 1973)

peng kuang-wei, chinese ambassador to the german democratic republic, lu feng-chun, director of the chinese pavilion at the 1973 leipzig spring international fair, gave a reception yesterday evening at the fair hotel on the occasion of the chinese pavilion day.

attending the reception were: dr. gerhard nitzschke, vice-minister of foreign economy of the german democratic republic, government officials of the leipzig county and the leipzig city, and personages from various circles. present at the reception were also directors of other pavilions at the fair.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, being on a visit to the leipzig fair, also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## CHINA AND EGYPT

### Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Hold Further Talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying held further talks with dr. mohamed hassan el-zayyat, foreign minister of the arab republic of egypt, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

### Egyptian Foreign Minister and His Party Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1973)

dr. mohamed hassan el-zayyat, foreign minister of the arab republic of egypt, mrs. el-zayyat, and the foreign minister's party, left here by air this evening after concluding their friendly visit to china.

the distinguished egyptian guests were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, and leading members of the departments concerned of the foreign ministry, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present at the airport were:

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mrs. sarin chhak; and

salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking and their wives, and diplomatic envoys to china of a number of other countries.

while in peking, the egyptian guests visited the peking art and craft factory, the peking carpet factory and the palace museum, and toured the great wall and ting ling (one of the ming tombs).

## CHINA AND HUNGARY

### New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Hungarian President

(NCNA-English Budapest, Mar. 15, 1973)

li tse-wang, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of hungary, presented his credentials to losonczi pal, president of the presidential council of the people's republic of hungary, at the house of national assembly here yesterday.

present on the occasion on the hungarian side were cseterki lajos, secretary of the presidential council of the people's republic of hungary, and marjai jozsef, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

after the ceremony, president losonczi pal had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador. afterwards, ambassador li tse-wang, accompanied by major general pesti endre, commander of the budapest garrison, and nagy lajos, director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs, laid a wreath at a monument in memory of hungarian heroes at the hero square here.

ambassador li tse-wang arrived here on march 9. peter janos, hungarian minister, and marjai jozsef, vice-minister, of foreign affairs, discussed matters concerning the presentation of credentials and had friendly talks with the chinese ambassador when they received him on march 12 and 13 respectively.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Han Nien-lung, Kuang Jen-nung Meet Japanese Government Delegation to Negotiate Aviation Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1973)

han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with members of the japanese government delegation headed by yosuke nakae, counsellor of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

the delegation has come to china to negotiate a china-japan aviation agreement.

among those present at the meeting were leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, chen kang, ouyang chu-ping, wang hsiao-hsien and liu yuan-hsiung.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the japanese embassy here yuichi hayashi was also present.

## Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Cultural Circles Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the goodwill delegation to china of japanese cultural circles. leader of the delegation is hikotaro ando, deputy leader, takeji buno, and secretary general, kinji natsumeda.

among those present were chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua, chou yi-liang, chen tai-sun, liu ta-nien, li hsi-fan and ching pu-chun.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. liao cheng-chih and hikotaro ando toasted the daily growth of the friendship between the peoples of china and japan and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

the delegation arrived here by air last night on a friendly visit.

## Japanese Economic Organization Leader Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 16, 1973)

kogoro uemura, chairman of the federation of economic organizations, gave a dinner here wednesday evening in honour of mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires ad interm of the chinese embassy in japan, hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and others.

kazutsura kawase, standing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, was present on the occasion.

the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation during the dinner.

## Japanese Hokusai Fine Arts Exhibition Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1973)

the japanese hokusai fine arts exhibition delegation left here this morning to visit southern china before going home. leader of the delegation is mikio mizuta, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party and former minister of finance, and deputy leader is jiro enjoji, director of the nippon keizai shimbun.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned and personages from the fine art circles sun ping-hua, shao yu, ku yuan, lin bin, chen ta-yuan, hsing jen-hsien and chin su-cheng.

also at the airport were yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy here, and nobutoki inoue, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

secretary general of the delegation norio shirato had left for home earlier.

mikio mizuta gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening. attending the banquet were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned.

## Japanese Cherry Saplings Transplanted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1973)

of the 1,000 gift oyama sakura saplings from the japanese people, one hundred and eighty were recently transplanted at the peking jihtan park. the rest will soon be transplanted at several other parks and the peking botanical garden.

the 1,000 larch saplings, also a gift from the japanese people, will be transplanted at the peking botanical garden, hsiangshan, pataling and other parts of china.

a special group was organized under the peking municipal revolutionary committee to supervise the transplanting work. technical teams were formed to tend these saplings which are a symbol of the profound friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

the gardeners of the jihtan park conducted many soil analyses and found at last the acid soil suitable for the growth of the cherry trees at a hill 135 kilometres away. they hauled 50 tons of the soil with the help of local commune members who were very eager to lend a hand when they learnt about the purpose of transporting the soil.

teachers and pupils from the nearby tsantung primary school took part in transplanting the saplings. some of the school pupils were present at the presentation ceremony last october. they learned that a number of the saplings were cultivated three years ago by teachers and pupils of the matushiro primary school in matsumae, hokkaido. one of the pupils said: "in planting the cherry saplings we are cultivating the flowers of friendship between chinese and japanese people."

when several japanese correspondents drove to the jihtan park to see the chinese pupils planting japanese saplings a few days ago, the chinese pupils asked these correspondents to convey their greetings to the japanese children. twelve-year-old yu li-ju said: "when these trees are in blossom i hope we'll be able to meet some japanese children here and talk about our friendship."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

**Pyongyang City Goodwill Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Nanking**

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 16, 1973)

the pyongyang city goodwill delegation led by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, left here for nanking by train this morning. the delegation is being accompanied by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, wang tzu-ta, secretary of the c.p.c. hangchow municipal committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, chou feng, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai on the 14th. that evening, the c.p.c. municipal committee and the municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms. comrades wang tzu-ta

and li chang in proposed toasts to the health and long life of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

during their stay in hangchow, the korean comrades visited the hangchow silk mill and were warmly welcomed by the workers. they also toured the west lake and had a bird's-eye view of the city from atop the wushan hill.

hangchow children gave a revolutionary theatrical performance in honour of the delegation yesterday evening.

**Korean Army Football Team Leaves Peking for Home**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1973)**

the "february 8" football team of the people's army of the democratic people's republic of korea with chong ok hun as its leader and ryu yong ho as its deputy leader, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the korean team off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chai ming-wu, chao chun-cheng, chu tse and mou tso-yun, as well as sportsmen from the chinese people's liberation army.

on hand were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and col. cha dong huan, deputy military attache, of the korean embassy here.

while in china, the team visited peking, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, shanghai and nanking.

CHINA AND PANAMA

## Chinese Representatives Meet Panamanian and Costa Rican Ministers in Panama City

(NCNA-English Panama City, Mar. 14, 1973)

chinese representative to the panama meeting of the u.n. security council huang hua and his wife ho li-liang and deputy representative hsiung hsiang-hui met with fernando manfredo, minister of industry and commerce of panama, and his wife dennise manfredo at the residence of the chinese representatives here this evening. the two parties had a cordial and friendly talk and had dinner together.

this evening, representative huang hua and deputy representative hsiung hsiang-hui also met with gonzalo facio, foreign minister of costa rica, who has come here to attend the meeting. they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Romanian Cultural Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 15, 1973)

the romanian cultural delegation led by dumitru popescu left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu is traveling with the delegation.

the distinguished romanian guests flew into nanking from peking yesterday morning. they were honoured at a banquet given in the evening by peng chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. toasts were drunk to the steady growth of the militant friendship between the chinese and romanian people. the banquet was followed by a performance presented by local primary school pupils.

the visitors also went to view the yangtze river bridge and scenic spots.

on their departure, the romanian guests were warmly seen off at nanking airport by peng chung and other local leaders, including tai wei-jan, acting head of the propaganda department of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee, and wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

## CHINA AND UN

### UNIDO Executive Director Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1973)

ibrahim helmi abdel-rahman, executive director of the united nations industrial development organization, flew into peking this afternoon at the invitation of the chinese ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

he was greeted at the airport by chen mu-hua, vice-minister of the host ministry, and leading members of organizations concerned pu ming, pi chi-lung and chi chao-pu.

also present were egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and u.n.i.d.o. officials gunnar karl albert kastengren and ramesh prasad upadhyay who came here earlier and will accompany rahman on his visit to china.

### UNIDO Executive Director Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16,1973)

chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening to welcome ibrahim helmi abdel-rahman, executive director of the united nations industrial development organisation, and its officials gunnar karl albert kastengren and ramesh prasad upadhyay.

present were egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and leading members of chinese departments concerned.

### Chairman of Chinese Delegation to UN Sea-Bed Committee Gives Reception

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 15, 1973)

chuang yen, chairman of the chinese delegation to the meeting of the u.n. sea-bed committee, gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of delegates from other countries.

present were chinese representatives shen wei-liang and hsia pu and deputy representative chao lin.

about 200 guests were present at the reception including u.n. personnel concerned.

representatives from many asian, african and latin american countries and some other countries had wide-ranging conversations with the chinese representatives and said they would strive for the success of the preparatory work for the conference on the law of the sea.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## CHINA AND US

### Statement by Spokesman of Chinese Foreign Ministry

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1973)

the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china issued a statement on march 15, 1973, the full text of which reads as follows:

recently, glomar iv, a sea-bed oil-drilling ship registered in panama and chartered by united states oil companies, and several auxiliary vessels have been conducting intense drilling in the yellow sea and the east china sea with the consent of the south korean authorities.

it is a well-known fact that international oil monopolies have long coveted china's coastal sea-bed resources. in recent years, they have again and again conducted intense explorations in the coastal sea areas of china. the latest drilling mentioned above is obviously a new step taken by international oil monopolies in an attempt to grab china's coastal sea-bed resources. it cannot but arouse the attention of the chinese government and people.

the sea-bed resources along the coast of china belong to china. the areas of jurisdiction of china and her neighbours in the yellow sea and the east china sea have not yet been delimited. now, the south korean authorities have flagrantly and unilaterally brought foreign oil companies into the aforementioned region for drilling activities. the chinese government hereby reserves all rights in connection with the possible consequences arising therefrom.

**China's Organs of Dictatorship Release Two US Culprits**

**(NCNA-English - Peking, Mar. 15, 1973)**

philip smith, a pilot of the u.s. air force, male, 39, intruded into china's air space over hainan island on september 20, 1965, flying a u.s. f-104 fighter plane, and was shot down and captured. robert flynn, a pilot of the u.s. navy, male, 36, intruded into china's air space over kwangsi region on august 21, 1967, flying a u.s. a-6a attack plane, and was shot down and captured. china's organs of dictatorship decided to release philip smith and robert flynn after their long imprisonment. they left via shumchun today.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 28, 1973 No. 5343

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PARTY IN PLA

## Party Committee of A Certain Regiment of the Lüta Garrison Seriously Grasps the Most Important Task of Repudiating Revisionism and Rectifying the Style of Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 17, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, March 16, 1973) The Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Lüta Garrison assiduously studies Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, repeatedly repudiates preposterous revisionist theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and promotes the deep-going development of the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Recently the Party committee at a superior level summed up and popularized this experience. The regimental committee is determined to go one step further to study well Marxism and continue to grasp well and grasp firmly the most important task of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work.

During the past year or so this regimental Party committee criticized one by one the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of spreading idealist empiricism, of sabotaging Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Army building, and of attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system. It also worked hard to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's relevant works in combination with the criticism and repudiation and effectively improved the grasp of theory by committee members and raised their consciousness in line struggle. Leading cadres thought it impossible to grasp well the fundamental theory of Marxism by reading a book only once or twice or to criticize profoundly and thoroughly the preposterous revisionist theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i by criticising them only once or twice. The only way to increase one's ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism incessantly is to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books repeatedly in the course of repudiating revisionism.

During the criticism and repudiation of the preposterous views of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i which discredited the excellent situation of our national economy, members of the Party committee of this regiment organized all on three occasions to study the "Critique of the Gotha Program" and Chairman Mao's relevant works. They also went to factories and rural areas in the vicinity of the garrison area to conduct social investigation and used the theory they learned and facts they saw to refute the rumors and sophistry of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. On the basis of the part of "Critique of the Gotha Program" which said, "Between capitalist and communist society lies a period of revolutionary transition from the former into the latter. There corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat," they used the method of class analysis to analyze the swindlers' vicious purpose of discrediting the excellent situation of our national economy.

In this way they saw even more clearly that the swindlers' scheme was to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat, to change the system of ownership of materials of production by the whole people to a system of private ownership by landlords and capitalists, to return the right of distribution of consumer goods to the landlords and capitalists who had been overthrown, to reinstate the landlords and bourgeoisie whom our Party, our Army and our people had toppled under the leadership of Chairman Mao and to practice fascist dictatorship of landlords, compradors and the bourgeoisie. This assiduous study and deep-going repudiation educated everybody profoundly.

Members of the Party committee of this regiment regularly go down to the basic level to study with the masses, made criticism together with the masses and absorb the experience of the masses in study and criticism so as to promote study and repudiation of revisionism in the Party committee. In March last year after Yang Shu-lin, a member of the Party committee and deputy director of the political section, came to the repairs company, he discovered that cadres and fighters in this company seriously studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's series of works on the People's Army in combination with the condemnation of the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of sabotaging Chairman Mao's line for building the Army; and condemned the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i by using a large number of positive and negative facts of the company's implementation of Chairman Mao's line of Army building and its advance forward in great strides on the one hand and of the damage caused by the interference of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i on the other. This way of study and condemnation was lively and concrete as well as to the point.

Thus Yang Shu-lin reported the method of this company to the regimental Party committee which immediately organized everybody to study and discuss it so as to promote the intensification of the Party committee members' study and criticism.

Fan Wen-chung, deputy secretary of the Party committee and concurrently regimental commander, went deep into the 4th Company and studied together with the cadres of the company Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are true heroes."

They also repudiated together the reactionary preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, mobilized the masses extensively and relied upon the masses in developing various works. During a period of time the work of this company was not outstanding enough, but after the active factors of the masses were mobilized great changes took place quickly. In the movement of mass criticism and repudiation, Fan Wen-chung made use of this situation and energetically repudiated the idealist view of history spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and further deepened the understanding of the great significance of upholding the mass line which Chairman Mao consistently taught us.

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BASIC LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

## Party Committee of Tientsin Municipal Emporium Leads Cadres and the Masses in Advance Along the Line of Unity and Victory Set Forth at the 9th Party Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 18, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tientsin dated March 17, 1973) The Party committee of the Tientsin Municipal Emporium consciously implements the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, goes further to carry out the Party's various proletarian policies, unites with all forces that can be united with, arouses and develops better the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and workers and staff members for socialism, and pushes the various branches of work of this department store to develop continuously.

To lead the masses to advance along the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of Tientsin Municipal Emporium pays very close attention to carrying out the Party's various proletarian policies and arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres, workers and staff members. Now, except one who is recuperating after illness, all cadres of this department store have been assigned with suitable work. The Party committee not only shows concern for the Party members and the cadres, but also conscientiously unites with cadres who are not Party members and cadres who formerly made mistakes. Its members go in person to have chats with the non-Party cadres and the cadres who formerly made mistakes, show concern for them politically and ideologically and for their day-to-day work and everyday life, thereby fully arousing their enthusiasm for socialism.

One of the non-Party cadres worked with remarkable results after he was posted as deputy director of the commodities department. In doing his work, he closely relied on the Party organization and the masses, worked in close cooperation with the factories concerned, adopted such methods as sales competition, visit to sales counters, and sending of samples to factories, and sought opinions extensively from customers, thereby acting as a good production adviser.

As a result of their efforts, some factories in Tientsin municipality were helped in overcoming some defects in printed cloth and other kinds of cotton cloth. This played a role in promoting the improvement of textile products.

To lead the masses to advance better along the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of this department store pays particular attention to constituting well the unity among its "squad members" on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Ts'ao Yao-kuang, secretary of the Party committee, exemplarily observes the Party's system of democratic centralism, fully develops democracy and is good at listening to the opinions of the "squad members." In the year before

last, this department store set up a system of cashier's counters and put more than 50 people in charge of cash collection at these counters, so that labor was short at one time.

At that time, members of the Party committee were divided in two opinions on the question of whether the cashier's counters should be maintained or not. These opinions could not be unified at once, and the comrades suggested letting the secretary make the decision. Ts'ao Yao-kuang did not make a decision at once. Instead, after fully listening to the different opinions, he led some comrades to make experiments at the sales counters on the first floor. There, they made investigations while selling the goods and, in doing so, saw the crux and found a good method of solving the problem.

They saw that the sales assistants at some sales counters were busy with the sales and also had to take care of the cash, so they had more work to do and this hindered sales; furthermore, there was nobody to check the money and the figures, so that more and more errors occurred. Hence, they drew this conclusion: It was necessary to set up cashier's counters at the sales counters. They also saw that some sales counters did not have large sales and were not busy so that the sales assistants could also take care of the cash and the accounts. They were of the opinion that these sales counters should not have separate cashier's counters.

Ts'ao Yao-kuang submitted to the Party committee the conclusion which he had drawn after making the investigation, and asked all comrades to discuss it. As a result, all comrades unified their opinion very quickly. After that, they abolished some of the cashier's counters in accordance with the different conditions, thereby economizing manpower and strengthening business management.

The secretary of the Party committee respects the opinions of the committee members, and the committee members also learn from him his democratic style. They respect each other, work in close cooperation and, while strenuously doing their jobs, show constant concern for each other's work.

The expansion of this department store involved heavy tasks and intensive transportation. The standing committee member responsible for capital construction first took into consideration that, to guarantee transportation of commodities, capital construction should not vie with day-to-day work for the use of cars, and so he solved the problem of transportation of the means for capital construction by the method of making use of means of transport wherever possible. The standing committee member responsible for day-to-day business showed concern on his own initiative for the capital construction and went everyday to the worksite to see the progress of construction work.

Upon discovering that cars were urgently needed on the worksite, he spared some cars and aroused the workers and staff members to transport commodities by means of carts, so that the task of capital construction would not be hindered. Because they helped each other and showed concern for each other, members of the Party committee became more and more enthusiastic and did their work with ever better results.

In the course of carrying out the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of Tientsin Municipal Emporium perseveringly conducts ideological and political work among the masses. It pays particular attention to grasping ideological work for the backbone elements including the workers' groups leaders, the Party members and the League members, explains to them clearly the current situation and tasks in the light of the central tasks, so as to raise their consciousness of the line, their level of policy understanding and their working ability and to bring their role into full play as a model and leader.

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## Party Committee of No. 4 Oil Extracting Department of Tach'ing Oilfield Upholds Democratic Centralism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 18, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking dated March 17, 1973) The Party committee of the No. 4 oil extracting department of Tach'ing Oilfield perseveringly practices democratic centralism of the Party, upholds the policy of "rule by the words of the masses" within the Party and oppose the method of "rule by the wish of one man alone," thereby promoting the unity among the "squad members." It acts better as a fighting command for grasping revolution and promoting production.

The No. 4 oil extracting department is a newly-established oil extraction command in the Tach'ing Oilfield. All members of its Party committee are transferred from various other units. To constitute unity among these "squad members" and to accomplish better the tasks assigned by the higher-level Party committee, the secretary of the Party committee of this department conscientiously observes the system of democratic centralism and listens to the opinions of the committee members. Before the Party committee adopts a resolution, all members tell about what they know and express their opinions without reserve; once the Party committee has adopted a resolution, they firmly carry it out and consciously guard the unity within the Party committee.

Some time ago, the secretary and a standing committee of the Party committee were divided in opinion on the problem of the transfer of a cadre. The secretary's opinion was correct, as far as the current requirements of work and this cadre's skills were concerned. But he did not make a decision in the capacity of the "squad leader." Instead, he encouraged all to express their opinions and achieved unanimity after discussion. Before the Party committee adopted a resolution, the standing committee members who at first held a dissenting opinion not only firmly carried out the resolution but also did ideological work on other comrades, thereby smoothly implementing the resolution.

Sometimes, when his opinion is negated by all, the Party committee secretary would similarly adhere to the principle that an individual should submit to the organization, and he strictly carries out the Party's committee resolution. He said: According to the division of work within the Party committee, I am the "squad leader." I should all the more carry out the Party's resolution in an exemplary manner.

The Party committee of this command often meets this situation while doing its work: Because of their different political levels and personal experiences, members of the Party committee often have different opinions on the same problem.

In this situation, the Party committee does not hasten to draw a conclusion. Instead, it makes all comrades go deeply into realities and form a correct opinion in the course of investigation and study. In this way, the Party's

mass line may be carried out and the resolutions adopted by the Party committee may more easily become the conscious action of all members of the Party committee.

Some time ago, the production department suggested changing a suction well. This was a high-yield well, which if handled properly would produce tremendous productivity. But this well was situated in the middle of a pond of more than two meters deep, making it very difficult to carrying out work. At the time, production tasks were very heavy and manpower and machines were fully engaged. Should this well be innovated or not? The Party committee were divided into two opinions, each refusing to yield to the other. The Party committee secretary decided to adjourn the meeting and to form an investigation group, which went among the masses to seek their opinions. The miners said: "Self-reliance and hard struggle are the honorable traditions of our Tach'ing Oilfield. Why should we wait and delay revolution until we have all essential conditions?" The Party committee members were greatly enlightened and educated by what the miners said. Upon resuming its meeting, the Party committee very quickly achieved unified thinking. It organized labor rationally and put it under the leadership of its members. After seven days' hard fight, this well became a self-gushing well.

This incident was a great encouragement to all workers and staff members of this command. Various oil extracting teams generally carried out mass activities of changing suction wells. Very quickly they innovated more than 20 of these wells, thereby raising the utilization rate of the oil wells and water wells to above 98 percent.

Through face-to-face meetings and summing-up meetings, the Party committee of the No. 4 oil extracting department constantly carries out activities of criticism and self-criticism. All comrades eagerly tell about what they know, exchange opinions and carry out active ideological struggle, thereby improving democratic life and strengthening unity within the Party.

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## Regularly Carry Out Education on Cadres and People in the Excellent Situation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 17, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian, March 16, 1973) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of Wangshihyao Coal Mine of the T'ungch'uan Mining Administrative Bureau in Shensi Province regularly carries out education in the excellent situation on the cadres and people, raises the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the workers and rouses the revolutionary zeal and lofty aspiration of the workers to produce more and better coal in support of national economic construction.

In 1972, Wangshihyao Coal Mine made the best production record since its construction 12 years ago. Targets in excavating and tunneling for the whole year were overfulfilled 32 days and 38 days ahead of schedule respectively, and various economic and technical indices also met the demands laid down by the state. Stepping into 1973, the workers of the whole mine, pressing on the heels of victory, have scored a fresh triumph. In the month of January, they set the highest monthly production record since the construction of the mine, and state targets were overfulfilled for both the months of January and February.

From January to the early part of March, the average daily output in coal excavation showed an increase of 49 percent over the corresponding period last year, the average daily rate of tunneling increased by 29 percent, efficiency of all personnel increased by 15.8 percent, and the average per ton cost of coal was lowered by 15 percent.

From practice, the Party committee of Wangshihyao Coal Mine has realized that constant help to the workers to understand correctly the excellent international and domestic revolutionary situation and to comprehend thoroughly the line, policies and tactics of the Party is of great significance in mobilizing the socialist activism of the broad masses of workers. Because of that, the Party committee regularly calls special report meetings and discussion meetings, holds exhibitions, and uses broadcasts, lantern slides, blackboard bulletins and special columns to carry out education about the situation on the workers of the whole mine.

Since last year, with each deepening of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, each great victory won in socialist construction and new gains made on China's diplomatic front, the Party committee of this mine has carried out with great fanfare propaganda on the cadres and people, and directed the workers to make an effort to comprehend the line, policies and strategy of Chairman Mao and the Party Center. By means of integrating situation education with criticism, they have led the workers to make use of the large amount of living facts to criticize the shameless lies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to denigrate the excellent situation.

By means of the propaganda education, the broad masses of cadres and people have further comprehended the great significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, recognized clearly the current excellent situation, and with the greatest revolutionary zeal, maintained developing the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and pushed forward the steady increase of coal production. The achievement of high output over a large area scored last year was obtained in this manner.

The Party committee of Wangshihyao Coal Mine, propagandizing the excellent situation in mining by constantly using the enormous transformation in the mine itself has enabled the workers to see concretely that maintaining Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line means victory. The mine was thrown into production in 1961, and in the past, because of interference and sabotage from the revisionist line, nine years after going into production the average annual output of crude coal was only 300,000 tons, and the enterprise suffered serious losses.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i. Since 1971, they have developed actively the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, grasped vigorously class struggle and line struggle, and by conscientiously implementing various proletarian policies of the Party, carrying out the "Anshan Steel Constitution" and emulating the spirit of Tach'ing, strengthened enterprise management and enabled an enormous change to take place in revolution and production. In 1971, the state production target was overfulfilled, and by 1972, coal production broke the 1,000,000-ton mark.

From this transformation, the broad masses of workers are able to further realize that the link is the key link, and that in order to carry out socialist enterprise well, they must firmly and unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The line awareness of every one having been raised, with the attitude of being their own masters, they actively overcome difficulties encountered in work and push forward the steady advance of revolution and production.

In January and February this year, the 5th excavation area of this mine encountered a fault more than 50 meters long, which required two breakthrough of the old lane, and shoring planks were difficult to manage. Under this condition, the workers, by going all out and aiming high, devised means of triumphing over this difficulty, and by maintaining mechanized mining, consequently fulfilled the production target for the first quarter 31 days ahead of schedule with a 91 percent increase in output over the corresponding period last year.

The Party committee of Wangshihyao Coal Mine is also mobilizing the cadres and people to sum up, with reference to the excellent international and domestic situation, their own tempering and education in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In this mine is a cadre, who in the past, when he was serving as director of the production management office of the mine, pushed such management methods as "bonus in command" and "material incentives" because of the influence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, resulting in some production losses to the mine. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the criticism and help of the masses, he raised his line awareness. Assimilating experience from the past, he read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, maintained placing politics in command of his work, forged close ties with the people, worked hard and perseveringly and was not afraid to shoulder responsibility. He was favorably commended by the people. Last year, he was promoted a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the mine.

Like him, many cadres are correctly assimilating the lesson of their experience from the struggle between the two lines, reading and studying diligently and transforming their world outlook energetically. By fighting modestly and prudently as well as vigorously on the front of grasping revolution and stimulating production, they are making fresh contributions toward socialist revolution and construction.

Since last year, the Party committee of this mine has, on the basis of the policy of the Party, the actual need and the condition of the cadres, continued to put 47 cadres in leadership positions, promoted 197 cadres from among the workers to strengthen the basic level leadership force, and created conditions for the further development of revolution and production.

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PUBLIC SECURITY

## Further Unite With the People, Give Play To the Role of the Organ of Dictatorship

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 17, 1973)

Cadres and people's policemen of the Hsich'eng Sub-Bureau of the Peking Municipal Public Security Bureau are praised by the masses for bringing the fine tradition of the Party into play, by forging close ties with the people and for cherishing the people and serving the people. The people praise them as "Good people's policemen of Chairman Mao" and "servants of the people." Their kind of good style has further united the broad masses of people and given play to the role of the organ of dictatorship.

Hsich'eng ch'ü has altogether a population of more than 600,000 people, and it is the most densely populated ch'ü in Peking municipality. The cadres and people's policemen of the Hsich'eng Sub-Bureau realize their glorious responsibility, and are always using various means to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as various proletarian policies of the Party to the people, and to unite with and educate them. Leadership cadres at various levels go regularly among the people for discussion meetings or individual visits, listen to the views of the people, and improve their own work. Many cadres and people's policemen have established a firm mass concept, and any time or anywhere are concerned with the interests of the masses. They have formed a fish and water relationship with the masses.

In last year alone, the cadres and the people's policemen of this sub-bureau did 1,500 good deeds for the people. They looked upon doing good deeds for the people as a fine tradition of the people's public security organ. In the summer, they helped the residents to inspect whether or not their houses leaked. In winter, they reminded the residents to be careful of fire and gas. When water pipes in the courtyards of the resident's houses sprang a leak, or if electric wires were worn out, they would in association with relevant units voluntarily carry out repairs.

Wang Pang-ch'ing, a retired old worker and a member of the Sisungshu residents' committee, was sick and had to go to hospital, and people's policeman Liu Chen-t'ing went to visit him three times at the hospital. After the old man was discharged from the hospital, Liu Chen-t'ing together with the comrades of the residents' committee helped to look after him. When the children of the old man, who had been working outside, returned to Peking, they were extremely grateful for the concern shown by the people's policeman for their kinsfolk.

Liu Chen-t'ing is especially busy during the week days. He is particularly concerned about the well-being of several retired old cadres and retired old workers, and would personally call on them, inquire about them, and attend to their needs. This touches the old people greatly. Last year, Liu Chen-t'ing gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. When the residents heard that, they felt as if the happy event had befallen their own family, and went in great numbers to congratulate him.

The public security cadres and the people's policemen are so closely bound to the people that whatever happens, the people would willingly go and consult them. Because of the poverty of her family before the liberation, resident Wang Shu-ch'in was compelled to be separated from her sister, and all along was unable to find her. She confided her secret to people's policeman Wang Yü-hsing. With strong class feeling, Wang Yü-hsing enthusiastically helped in the search. Every weekend, he would ride everywhere on his bicycle to make inquiries, and with the help of the people, he finally enabled the sisters who had been separated for 27 years to be reunited.

The people's policemen of this sub-bureau are always receiving lost articles turned in by the people. With the spirit of responsibility toward the people, the people's policemen have devised means to return these articles to their rightful owners. In last year alone, the station in Sitan Commercial Center has enabled 270-plus owners who lose their watches, cameras and money to recover them.

The spirit of the zeal with which the cadres and people's policemen of the Hsich'eng Sub-Bureau serve the people is warmly praised by the people. Many of the residents have sent in letters of appreciation and put up big-character posters publicizing the cadres and the people's policemen. Some have even sent pictures taken together with kinsfolk whom the people's policemen helped to locate, and expressed their thanks. Some of the workers have called family conferences to praise the noble quality of the people's policemen, and taught their children to learn from their policemen uncles in serving the people wholeheartedly.

Amidst the praises of the people, the public security cadres and people's policemen are setting a still stricter demand on themselves. They have studied the advanced deed of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road" in not being contaminated though living in a metropolis, withstood conscientiously the corrosion of bourgeois ideas, worked diligently and earnestly, and by working hard and living plainly, diligently upheld and made manifest the political character of revolutionary fighters of the proletariat.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," the Hsich'eng Sub-Bureau of the Peking Municipal Public Security Bureau leads the whole body of cadres and people's policemen in carrying out the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work in a penetrating manner, and continues to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. By reading and studying seriously, they vigorously criticized the crimes of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type in endeavoring to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party in the historical period of socialism, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

Last year, the whole bureau, with the bureau, groups and squads as units, held more than 600 criticism and repudiation meetings. In the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, the broad masses of cadres studied over again the basic line of the Party as well as Chairman Mao's teachings on mass line and the fine tradition of the Party, and there was a great transformation in their spiritual aspect. In talking about their own comprehension, many of the

people's policemen said, "A people's public security fighter must establish firmly the concept of class struggle, never for a moment forget the mass line and always love the people warmly before he could better fulfill the glorious work he is undertaking."

Under the leadership of the Party, the cadres and people's policemen of this sub-bureau are uniting with the broad masses of people. They have the backing and support of the people, and are ready at all times to grasp the new trend of class struggle, and by means of that to attack effectively the class enemies and give play to the role of an organ of proletarian dictatorship.

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WORKER-PEASANT STUDENTS

## Understanding of Line Education for Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students

by

The Political Department of the Revolutionary Committee of Shantung Agricultural College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 20, 1973)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "All school work is aimed at the ideological transformation of students," and under the impetus of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, we strengthen leadership over ideological and political work for worker-peasant-soldier students and conduct penetrating ideological and political line education. In this respect, relatively marked success is scored and some crude understanding gained.

To make a good job of line education for worker-peasant-soldier students, we must assume the materialist attitude in subjecting them to a "one dividing into two" concrete analysis and have an appraisal of them compatible with reality. We hold that the main and fundamental aspect of the worker-peasant-soldier students lie in their good family backgrounds, their relatively high ideological consciousness and their having been tempered and tested to a certain degree in the three major revolutionary movements. To take no note of this fundamental aspect is to show a lack of profound proletarian feelings for students. On the other hand, it must be noted that the great majority of them born in the new society and raised under the red banner have not got directly involved with class hardships and national hatred. Instead they have been influenced to a certain extent by various non-proletarian ideas in society. So their ideological transformation is also called for. To ignore this is to show a lack of a sense of political and responsibility toward students.

In conducting line education for worker-peasant-soldier students, we must associate reality with a grip on the key points and an emphasis on practical results. Our main efforts are directed toward education in the following four aspects:

(1) To conduct education in the Party's basic line. The aim is to make students understand the complex and acute nature of class struggle in the historical period of socialism and raise their consciousness of ideological transformation. Various departments generally direct their main attention to the "originally red" idea in students as a relatively great obstacle to ideological transformation, and help them dissect the essence of the "originally red" idea from the high plane of thinking and political line and see its harm. Through education, the students are made to understand that through its negation of the influence of social practice, the "originally red" idea is a reflection of idealist transcendentalism, that through its negation of the

possibility of corruption from the bourgeoisie, it is an embodiment of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and that through its negation of the inevitability of ideological transformation, it is a stumbling block in making continuous revolution.

In the light of the Party's basic line, the students of the Agricultural Specialty Class 71 examined their own ideas. With a deep understanding obtained, they said, "Class struggle cannot be forgotten. The "originally red" idea cannot be allowed. The pace of continuous revolution cannot stop. Transformation of the world outlook must be slackened." Laying hold of certain typical cases, the Livestock Veterinary Specialty Class 72 and Horticulture Specialty Class 71 unfolded a discussion on the subject, "Is there class struggle among worker-peasant-soldier students?" Very splendid results were achieved therefrom.

(2) To conduct education in revolutionary traditions. The aim is to make students forever maintain the style of fighting amidst hardship and make them understand clearly that the worker-peasant-soldier students still have a problem of continuous ideological remolding. The admission of worker-peasant-soldier students into school every term is soon accompanied with marked changes in their style of living. Such changes, though noticeable in a small number of persons, awakened us to the total necessity of revolutionary tradition education.

In conducting such education, the main emphasis is on laying hold of the problems cropping up in their livelihood and unfolding mass discussions to guide them toward a clear understanding of these problems from the high plane of the line and the conscious pursuit of self-education. When it was found that certain students started showing fancy sartorial tastes, some shifts and classes directed intensified efforts toward education. Everyone was made to understand profoundly that what appeared as a change on the surface was an ideological change in essence.

(3) To conduct education in the goals of study and solve ideologically the fundamental problem of whom to be. Every term after students join the school there appear such erroneous ideas and notions as "to learn agriculture is to suffer," etc. Individual students demand to be assigned to specialized fields. Why one from the countryside lack of fervent love for agriculture? This problem made us realize that in students the influence of old habits and customs and the remnant poison of "receiving schooling to be an official" has not been thoroughly eliminated. The problem of "For whom?" has not really been solved. Therefore, education in the goals of study is highly necessary.

In conducting such education, the various departments adopt the method of recalling the past and making comparisons, and initiate discussions on the topic "Why do the poor and lower-middle peasants send us to college?" In the course of discussion, the students talk and recall the sad family history in a big way and praise and eulogize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a big way. They review what the poor and lower-middle peasants have dinned into their ears from the bottom of their souls. Their proletarian feelings are aroused.

Laying hold of the idea of "learning agriculture meaning suffering," the Agricultural Specialty Class 71 made a class analysis of the word "suffering." Everyone was made to realize that the essence of the "idea of suffering" means taking knowledge as capital for achieving fame, power and wealth and taking college education as a ladder in social climbing. It is a manifestation of the bourgeois world outlook.

Some students said with feeling, "From generation to generation in the old society, we stayed 'blind.' Now the poor and lower-middle peasants have sent us to college. Where does suffering enter in? Where does suffering lie?" Those students originally affected by the "idea of suffering" were also deeply moved. They took the initiative to fight self and criticize revisionism. After receiving education, they got clarified about the goals of study. Students' enthusiasm of studying for the revolution rose to unprecedented heights. Study achievements kept improving.

(4) To organize education in organizational discipline. After the students joined the school, there once occurred some problems related to organizational discipline. In the light of this, we directed vigorous efforts toward education in organizational discipline, and achieved very good results in this respect.

The General Party Branch of the Biology Department took education in organizational discipline for students as an important part of line education and obtained some experiences in this respect. They first organized students to conscientiously study teachings from Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the strengthening of discipline, to understand "Discipline being the guarantee for the execution of the line," to straighten out the relations between the individual and the collective, between democracy and centralism, and between the public and the private, to draw a clear line of distinction between revolutionary discipline and stereotyped conventions, between conscious observance of discipline and slavishness, between dauntless revolutionary spirit and anarchism. On the basis of the criticism of revisionism, the manifestations of a unit and of an individual were associated in a check of discipline, in order to pinpoint the existing problems and formulate improvement measures. Through receiving education in discipline, the students of this department underwent a tremendous change in their spiritual outlook. Some shifts and classes present a lively situation of unity in the strenuous pursuit of studies.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

## Rapid Industrial Growth in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

peking's gross industrial output in 1972 was 180 per cent higher than in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, with an average annual increase of 15.8 per cent.

break-down figures show steel output up 319 per cent, rolled steel 110 per cent, raw coal 28 per cent and electric power 89 per cent. there were also big increases in the output of refined oil, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, motor vehicles, internal combustion engines, machine tools, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, hand tractors, radio sets and sewing machines. quality continued to improve and there was a greater variety of products.

liu shao-chi's revisionist line hampered the growth of the city's iron and steel industry before the cultural revolution as it caused mining to lag behind iron smelting, and steelmaking behind steel rolling.

adhering to chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry", peking has added two big open-cut iron mines and three smaller mines with the help of other parts of the country. this has helped meet the city's needs for iron ore. a blooming mill was put up in nine months.

keeping to the general policy "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the city's industrial departments have stepped up the production of capital goods for the countryside. output of farm machinery in 1972 was nearly 11 times that of 1965. many factories regularly send technicians and workers to the countryside to help repair farm machines and give technical guidance.

output of sewing machines, plastic goods, shoes, enamelware, among other things, doubled or multiplied between 1966 and 1972. nearly 100 local factories and building companies pooled their efforts in the construction of the peking general petrochemical works that started in 1968. the petrochemical works, complete with an oil refinery and several research and designing institutes, now turns out petrol, diesel oil, synthetic rubber, and other chemicals. a number of medium-sized and small chemical plants have been added too. the total output value of the city's chemical industry last year was 205 per cent higher than in 1965.

thanks to the collective efforts of workers, cadres and technicians in technical innovation groups, many factories have adopted new technological processes

and equipment and turned out new products. these include a new process for the making of polycrystalline silicon from hydrogen left over in the production of other chemicals, a vacuum photometer, and a booster-transformer for the peking-tientsin transmission line. electronic computers have been adopted in the chemical and power industries and silicon-controlled devices are used in electric steel furnaces, paper mills and printing and dyeing mills.

the peking workers have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. a typical example is provided by the peking hungyeh steel mill. with equipment built and installed all by its own workers, the mill has grown from what used to make shovels and water pails to a medium-sized rolling mill. the peking no. 2 general machinery plant, the peking heavy electrical machinery plant and the peking boiler plant have since 1970 added new workshops for building power equipment by relying mainly on their own efforts. small and neighbourhood factories started by peking housewives have also made important contributions to the city's rapid industrial development.

## WOMEN PEASANTS

### Women--An Important Force in China's Pace-Setting Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Mar. 17, 1973)

women have played an important role in building the tachai production brigade in north china and making it a national pace setter in agriculture.

half of the able-bodied members of this production brigade in hsiyang county of shansi province are women.

once a poor village set in denuded hills, tachai yielded only 1.5 tons of grain per hectare in the early years after liberation. young forests and orchards now shade the steep hill slopes, and small, scattered plots of sloping farmland have been turned into contour terraces. several hilltops have been levelled and turned into large tracts. brick and tile houses have replaced old cave dwellings. for the first time tractors are being used. despite an unusually severe drought last year, grain yield reached 7.27 tons per hectare. women have played an important part in bringing about all these changes.

for centuries women in this part of north china were excluded from all social activities and their life revolved around domestic chores. the women members broke out of the confines of the family to begin farming in 1953 in the period of agricultural cooperation. sung li-ying, who became a domestic labourer in the home of a landlord at the age of 14 before liberation, led a group of women in taking up hoes to farm. most people approved their initiative, but some peasants were sceptical. one of them challenged the women: "you demand equality between men and women. let us compete in doing farm work."

it was arranged to divide the rows equally between men and women in thinning young millet seedlings. the women went down their rows rapidly, while this man plodded behind, unable to catch up. led by sung li-ying, the women used this example to reason with him. he stuttered and was at a loss for a reply.

party branch secretary chen yung-kuei said: "what the women did was right. women were down-trodden and humiliated in the old society. now they have become the masters of the country with men. but you still keep to the old idea that women are inferior and look down on them. it serves you right for them to teach you a lesson."

the women members take part in sowing, hoeing and harvesting alongside the men. young women were organized in a team that hacked across hill slopes to build terraced fields. it became known as the "iron girls team".

the brigade undertook to level a hill top half a kilometre long, 50 metres wide and 32 metres high in 1971. the iron girls took the lead in opening a road on the hill and then drove a bulldozer up it.

the brigade has set up kindergartens and creches to lighten the home chores of the women. the women members' family responsibilities and their physical strength are taken into consideration in allocating farm work to them. the brigade party branch educates the men members to share household work with their wives.

before liberation in this village of 67 families, eight women became child brides, 18 were servants in the homes of landlords and rich peasants and 21 begged at one time or another for their living. a few were sold to other villages or committed suicide.

chao su-lan, a member of the "iron girls team", still remember what her mother said just before she died. calling chao su-lan to her bedside, her mother said: "i washed clothes and did other drudgery for the landlord half of my life time. in those days i was treated

like a slave and never had enough to eat or wear. now that you have a happy life, don't forget what we suffered. always follow the teachings of chairman mao and the chinese communist party."

chao su-lan has studied hard and taken an active part in transforming tachai. she was elected head of the "iron girls team" and admitted into the chinese communist party in 1966.

two of the seven members of the brigade party branch committee are women. four of the seven members of the committee of the communist youth league branch of tachai are women. some of them are concurrently leading members of the tachai people's commune or of the communist party committees at the regional and provincial levels.

one of the changes brought to tachai by the great proletarian cultural revolution is the growing enthusiasm shown by the people in political study. fortythree-year-old sung li-ying, deputy secretary of the brigade party branch, is an example. she discharges her duties as a leading cadre while regularly doing farm work, in addition to attending to domestic chores. nevertheless she still devotes part of her time to study. she and the other women cadres have in the past year studied "manifesto of the communist party", "on contradiction", "on practice" and other works in order to raise their theoretical level of marxism-leninism and their work ability.

the women members of the brigade have organized themselves into five groups to make mass criticism. they study chairman mao's teachings in their spare time and criticize the revisionist fallacies that liu shao-chi and other political swindlers spread to undermine the socialist collective economy. the women also criticize feudal morality and customs to promote socialist morality.

they also engage in scientific experiments. since 1970, men and women together have experimented on growing rice. last year the brigade reaped the equivalent of 9.3 tons per hectare from the experimental rice plot.

SHEEP BREEDING

## Chinghai Develops New Breed of Sheep

(NCNA-English Sining, Mar. 17, 1973)

herdsmen in northwest china's chinghai province have developed a fine breed of medium wool sheep.

this new breed gives three times as much wool as the local one, and the wool is lustrous, elastic and of good length.

chinghai has vast expanses of grassland and is one of china's five major animal husbandry areas, mainly raising sheep which account for more than 60 per cent of all the animals in the province.

herdsmen of two neighbouring counties around the kokonor (chinghai lake) developed the new, crossbred strain from the fine wool sinkiang sheep and the local tibetan sheep.

herdsmen were not familiar at first with the living habits of such sheep and the survival rate was low. the party branch secretary of the mohsiangtan brigade, joined the herders in 1964 in grazing the new strain. close observation enabled them to sum up ways to tend the slow-moving, mild-tempered sheep, which stand heat badly but find forage easily. as a result, the survival rate rose to 98 per cent.

the leading departments concerned in chinghai province recommended these methods to other pastoral areas. people's communes and brigades unfolded mass-scale activities to breed and multiply sheep of this type and others. some 4,000 herdsmen of various nationalities has been trained to work on crossbreeding, lambing and shearing.

the state has set up twelve stud farms to provide good breeds of sheep t people's communes and give technical guidance on the grazing grounds.

herdsmen built some 5,000 sheds and paddocks on the grassland for wintering animals. at the same time, rooms were built for artificial insemination in all kinds of weather. the survival rate was gradually raised and cost reduced.

from 1968 to 1971, 2,500,000 ewes have been crossed throughout the province. before 1964, the chaka people's commune in ulan county had bred some 5,000 hybrid sheep in eight years. but in the eight years after 1964, the

lambing crop rose ten times, with a 90 per cent drop in cost. the county has obtained 281,000 sheep of the new breed since the beginning of the great cultural revolution in 1966, accounting for 76 per cent of the sheep in the county.

CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

## Party Committee of Tsitsihar Steel Mill Organizes Cadres To Carry Out Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-Style Movement In-Depth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 13, 1973)

(NCNA Harbin, March 10, 1973) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of Tsitsihar Steel Mill educates the cadres in ideology and political line and continuously raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of the continuing revolution, thereby exploiting their enthusiasm and developing the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole mill.

With the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link, the Party committee of Tsitsihar Steel Mill conscientiously carries out the Party's cadre policy, appropriately arranging work for some cadres at and above the level of a work section chief and selecting new cadres from among the workers. It has come to realize that in order to arouse the enthusiasm of these cadres and to bring their role into full play, it should not be content with just arranging their work but must continue to educate them in ideology and the political line and raise their consciousness in the course of using them.

Since last year, it has held four study classes for these cadres, organizing them to carry out the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in depth, to study repeatedly the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and to criticize the sinister conspiracy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to induce a basic change in the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. The broad masses of cadres understand more clearly the great meaning of this great proletarian cultural revolution, actively sum up their experiences and lessons, and correctly understand themselves and the masses, thereby greatly boosting their revolutionary spirit.

The several old cadres of the Party committee of this mill who formerly took part in the democratic revolution diligently read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's books and, displaying their revolutionary enthusiasm as they used to during the years of war, worked selflessly and made strenuous efforts to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Together with the large numbers of cadres of the workshops and offices, they went deeply into reality to make investigations and studies, took part in collective productive labor, shared weal and woe with the masses, developed the Party's fine traditions of maintaining close ties with the masses and fighting amid hardship, thereby further cementing the relations between the cadres and the masses. The cadres of the open-hearth furnace steel refining workshop and some other workshops labored together with the workers' squads and groups for half of their time every month. They went where there were difficulties and tried to solve them, acting as commanders and as fighters. They were welcomed by the masses.

The Party committee of Tsitsihar Steel Mill also educates the cadres in the line of unity and victory put forth by the 9th Party Congress in relation to their ideological conditions, thereby making them understand the important meaning of strengthening revolution unity. Some cadres who held dissenting opinions during the great cultural revolution strictly analyze themselves and unanimously express their will to unite under Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to make concerted efforts to lead the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production.

An old cadre of the scrap steel workshop formerly had an ideological barrier between himself and a new cadre. Later, after being posted as the principal responsible person of this workshop, he went on his own initiative to chat with this new cadre so as to dispel his undue misgivings. This new cadre was once responsible for formulating a system. After consulting a few people alone, he finalized a plan. The masses were critical about this. Citing the experience he had acquired and the lessons he had learned in the past, this old cadre educated him in the Party's mass line and give him concrete help. The new cadres was deeply touched. After that, he mobilized the masses to draw up a new plan, winning their approval. The old and the new cadres of this workshop learn from each other and support each other, forming a strong leadership core and doing their work with ever better results.

The Party committee of this steel mill constantly leads the cadres to criticize politically, ideologically and theoretically the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, helps them distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line, enabling them to have a clear and correct orientation for their work and to do their work with growing enthusiasm. To protect and develop the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres, it gives them free rein in work and in practice. When they have shortcomings and mistakes in their work, its principal leading members would mobilize them to find the problems in their work and help them sum up their experience and lessons learned; when they meet with difficulties in their work, the principal leading members would promptly give them guidance and help in building their ability to do practical work. Educated and helped in this way, the broad masses of cadres are free from worry, work actively and contribute their strength vigorously to the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND BELGIUM

### Belgian Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Team Soon to Visit Belgium

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

jacques groothaert, belgian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon for a chinese table tennis team which is to visit his country soon. present at the reception were li meng-hua, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission of china, chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, leading members of departments concerned wang tung and li en-chiu, and all members of the team.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. ambassador groothaert and leader of the team chang chun-han spoke, expressing the hope that the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and belgium would develop continuously.

## CHINA AND BRITAIN

### London Philharmonic Orchestra Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

the 100 member-strong london philharmonic orchestra arrived here by air this evening on a performance tour of china. founded in 1932, it is one of the renowned orchestras in london.

present at the airport to greet the british friends were ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned and musicians, including lin lin, wang liang-chih, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, yen liang-kun, han chung-chieh and hsing jen-hsien.

m.h. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy in china, and his wife and other officials of the embassy were present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

## Samdech and Mme. Penn Nouth Visit Peking Glass-Ware Factory

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth, this afternoon visited the peking glass-ware factory in the company of ting kuo-yu, a standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

accompanying samdech and mme. penn nouth on their visit were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak and his wife, general duong sam ol and his wife, huot sambath, chea san, keat chhon and thiounn prasith, vice-minister van piny and his wife, and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife.

the peking glass-ware factory was set up by amalgamating more than 50 individual handicrafts workshops in 1956. it now has 500 workers, and 60 per cent of them are women. its main products are art handicraft items such as glass birds, animals and flowers. guided by its leading members, the distinguished cambodian guests inspected the production processes, and were accorded a warm welcome by workers. prime minister penn nouth said at the end of his visit, with the growth of china's socialist construction, your factory has made great progress in production, and i hope that you will win new, continuous successes. he also praised the role played by women workers in raising the artistic level of the products.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling also accompanied the distinguished guests on the visit.

## CHINA AND CAMEROON

### Cameroon President Ahidjo to Pay Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

his excellency el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the federal republic of cameroon, will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china from march 25 to april 2, 1973, at the invitation of the chinese government.

the visit will promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the people's republic of china and the federal republic of cameroon, and serve to strengthen the cause of afro-asian solidarity.

## CHINA AND CHAD

### Chadian President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

francois tombalbaye, president of the republic of chad, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with lo chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chad, at his residence in fort lamy on the afternoon of march 15, according to a report from the chadian capital.

lo chin arrived in fort lamy on the morning of march 15.

## CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Prague

(NCNA-English Prague, Mar. 16, 1973)

chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here today to sign the 1973 agreement on goods exchange and payments between china and czechoslovakia.

he was greeted at the airport by m. bursa, head of the czechoslovak government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, d. gerych, deputy head of the delegation, and others.

he was also welcomed by tsung ke-wen, chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia, and members of the chinese government trade delegation who had arrived here earlier.

## CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

### Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Berlin

(NCNA-English Berlin, Mar. 16, 1973)

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air today after visiting the 1973 leipzig international fair in the german democratic republic on invitation.

he was seen off at the airport by karl mueller, acting minister of foreign economy of the g.d.r.

chinese ambassador peng kuang-wei was also present.

earlier, vice-minister chou hua-min met respectively with horst soelle, minister of foreign economy, and gerhard nitzschke, vice-minister of foreign government of trade between the two countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met with shiroo hara, vice-president, zitsuo hasegawa, managing editor, and minoru tada, kenya mizukami, yuzo tamura, minoru hariya, yuji saguchi, takuzo kamai, of the japanese paper "yomiuri shimbun".

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests had a wide-ranging conversation. kuo mo-jo presented "yomiuri shimbun" with a poem which he had written on the occasion of the visit to china of the "yomiuri shimbun" friends. shiroo hara expressed thanks for this.

present on the occasion were director of the information department peng hua, and staff personnel ma yu-chen, wang yueh-chin and tseng li-ching, of the foreign ministry.

## Japanese Government Delegation to Negotiate Aviation Agreement Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

the japanese government delegation headed by yosuke nakae, counsellor of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, left here for home by air today. the delegation had come to negotiate a china-japan aviation agreement.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese foreign ministry and the general administration of civil aviation of china, including wang hsiao-yun, chen kang, ouyang chu-ping, wang kuang-tsai and liu yuan-hsiung. on hand were also kimio fujita, first secretary of the japanese embassy here, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

during its stay in peking, the japanese delegation exchanged opinions and had earnest discussions with the chinese government delegation headed by wang hsiao-yun on questions related to the signing of the china-japan aviation agreement and a draft of the agreement. the japanese delegation also went sightseeing.

### Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

an eight-member workers' delegation of china left here by air today on a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions.

leader of the delegation is wei ping-kuei, deputy leader is liang chao, and the members of the delegation include hao chien-hsiu, kuo ying-fu, chang tsu-hua and wang chi-yu.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned chang shih-chung, ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung and han hsi-ya.

## CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

### Chinese Representatives to Panama Meeting of UN Security Council Meet Latin American Foreign Ministers

(NCNA-English Panama City, Mar. 16, 1973)

huang hua, chinese representative to the panama meeting of the u.n. security council, met with juan antonio tack, foreign minister of panama, at the meeting place here this morning.

representative huang hua also met with this morning peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor and colombian foreign minister alfredo vasquez carrizosa, who have come here to attend the meeting.

hsiung hsiang-hui, chinese deputy representative to the meeting, met emilio o. rabasa, foreign minister of mexico, here this morning.

they had cordial and friendly conversations during these meetings.

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Pakistan National Defense College Study Tour Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the pakistan national defence college study tour. leader of the study tour is brigadier rahim uddin khan and deputy leader is colonel riazul haq malik.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

among the guests were also counsellor bakhtiar ali and military attache colonel a.g. abid of the pakistan embassy here.

colonel cha dong huan and captain li sang u, deputy military attaches of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, attended.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including shih hsia and chao chun-cheng.

prior to the banquet, li ta had a meeting with the pakistan guests.

the pakistan guests arrived in peking from shanghai by air this afternoon.

## CHINA AND PANAMA

### Panama "Will Always Stand Erect, Never Be On Her Knees"

-- Chinese journalists group now on a visit in Panama

(NCNA-English Panama City, Mar. 15, 1973)

on the eve of the panama meetings of the u.n. security council, panamanian workers erected a big attractive placard, 64 feet high and 50 feet wide, in front of the legislative palace in the centre of the capital, the site of the current u.n. security council meetings. on the top of the placard are two national flags of panama and on the placard are the following two remarks of general omar torrijos written in spanish, chinese, english, french and russian: "you

can rest assured that in our negotiations with the united states of america, we shall always stand erect and never be on our knees exclamation never exclamation" "ambassadors of the friendly republics and foreign journalists who are present here, will you say there is a people in the world who tolerate the humiliation of a foreign flag nailed in their own heart?".

on a building nearby is another placard on which is written another celebrated remark by general torrijos: "sovereignty is unnegotiable exclamation"

these catch-words give an expression to the firm determination of the panamanian people to defend their state sovereignty. in our contacts with people of various walks of life in the first few days after our arrival in this capital city, be they government officials, journalists, workers or taxi drivers, all of them talked about the canal and expressed their resolve to defend their state sovereignty over the canal zone. juan materno vasquez, panamanian minister of internal affairs and justice, told us when he received us that the place called the canal zone is "really the state within a state". he stressed that the panamanian people are determined to put an end to this situation and that they would rather make sacrifices than live in perpetual humiliation. ex-foreign minister lopez guevara, now a professor of the university of panama, said that the panamanians are struggling not for a few dollars but for national dignity and independence. a worker told us: "this piece of land is ours. that is the important thing."

for several days running, the panamanian press has carried statements by various people's groups of the country on their demand for the recovery of the sovereignty over the canal zone and reports of solidarity with the panamanian people's struggle from various parts of the world.

from what we have seen and heard ever since our arrival here, we gained a deep impression that the panamanian people have a flaming desire to preserve their national dignity and state sovereignty.

the burning patriotism of the panamanian people stems from the long years of national humiliation on the issues of the canal and the canal zone. in 1903 the united states imposed on panama an unequal "panama-u.s. treaty", seized the monopoly of digging a canal in the panama strait and occupied a narrow strip which is 16.1 kilometres wide and has an area of 1,432 square kilometres. for 70 years this strip known as the canal zone has divided the republic of panama into two halves. in the canal zone the stars and stripes is flying, green back is the currency and english is the spoken language. the canal zone has its own administrative and legal apparatus, police and schools. it is "the state within a state" in the true sense of the term. soon after our arrival here, we paid a visit to the canal zone in the company of local friends.

there we saw the true state of affairs in "the state within a state" dotted with barbed wire entanglements. panamanian friends told us that the united states keeps thousands of military personnel and a large number of military bases in the canal zone, posing a serious threat to the security of panama and other latin american countries.

economically, the united states has reaped huge fortunes from the canal zone. a panamanian friend told us that in the decade from 1960 to 1970, the united states collected 757 million dollars in tolls, apart from some five billion dollars which american ships saved in freight from a shorter river course through the canal and the enormous economic interests the united states obtained from the other sources of income in the zone. on the other hand, the present annuity the united states pays to panama for the use and operation of the canal amounts to 1.93 million dollars only although it had been increased on several occasions.

the panamanian people have long demanded the recovery of their sovereignty over the canal zone for which they have waged a protracted heroic struggle. on may 2, 1958, a group of panamanian students heroically planted 50 panamanian national flags in the canal zone. in january 1964, the world-shaking storm of a great patriotic fight in defence of state sovereignty broke out in panama. after that, the united states was compelled to agree to negotiate with panama on a new canal treaty. but the negotiations which have been kept on and off for nine years have hitherto failed to reach agreement because the united states has obstinately refused to give up certain privileges in the canal zone.

the panamanian people have carried on their struggle indomitably. on october 11, 1971, one hundred thousand panamanians gathered at the "may 5 plaza" in the capital to demonstrate their firm demand for the recovery of their sovereignty over the canal zone. it was at this rally that general torrijos issued his clarion call "we shall always stand erect and never be on our knees". in september 1972, representatives to the panamanian assembly of community adopted a resolution which rejects the u.s. annuity payment for the occupation of the canal zone and reaffirms the determination of the panamanian people to recover their sovereignty over the canal zone.

the panamanian people by their heroic deeds are telling delegations to the u.n. security council meetings here that their struggle is a just struggle and that their will to defend their state sovereignty is inviolable.

CHINA AND PERU

**Peruvian Training Ship Leaves Shanghai**

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 16, 1973)

the training ship "independence" of the navy of the republic of peru, left shanghai amidst warm cheers at dusk today under the escort of a naval vessel of the chinese people's liberation army.

chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and wang hsueh-ching, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet of the p.l.a. navy, were among the hundreds of p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and other people who gave the training ship a warm send-off.

lai kuang-chu, deputy chief of staff of the p.l.a. navy, and yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, had made a special trip from peking to shanghai to see the peruvian guests off.

captain alejandro perez ruiz gave a cocktail party aboard his ship at noon today.

among the guests were chou chun-lin, feng kuo-chu, wang hsueh-ching, lai kuang-tsu and yin tso-chen, as well as other leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai. they paid a call on captain perez.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy in china were present on both occasions.

captain perez and chou chun-lin proposed toasts and exchanged gifts at the party which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

while in shanghai, officers and men of the peruvian ship visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, people's communes, a workers' new housing estate and the shanghai children's palace, and watched the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and military skill show given by shanghai militiamen. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

on march 12, captain perez and officers and men of the peruvian ship visited china-made ships in a unit of the east china sea fleet and had a get-together with the chinese naval commanders and fighters there. the chinese

and peruvian navy men rendered chinese and peruvian songs to demonstrate the profound friendship between the chinese and peruvian armies and people.

the peruvian guests returned to shanghai on march 14 after their visit to hangchow.

## CHINA AND POLAND

### Polish Pharmaceutical Exhibition Closes in Peking.

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1973)

a polish pharmaceutical exhibition held in the polish embassy in china closed today.

the exhibition opened on march 12. present at the opening ceremony were chen mu, deputy general manager of the china national chemicals import and export corporation, and leading members of departments of the ministries of foreign trade and foreign affairs, including wang pin and wang ming-hsiu. also present were polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak, polish embassy officials and members of the polish exhibition delegation. speakers at the ceremony were andrzej sobol, economic attache of the polish embassy, m. czeszek, chairman of the delegation and vice-director of ciech, and deputy general manager chen mu.

on display were anti-biotics and medicines for psychosis and cardiovascular disturbances.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Romanian Cultural Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 17, 1973)

the romanian cultural delegation with comrade dumitru popescu as its leader and comrade mihnea gheorghiu as its deputy leader wound up its two-day visit here and left for hangchow by special plane today in the company of comrade shih shao-hua.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu is accompanying the delegation on its hangchow tour.

the delegation was seen off by wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chu yung-chia and lo yi, standing committee members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal cultural and educational departments.

the delegation members visited the shanghai machine tools plant and its affiliated workers' college. they went to pay respects to the tomb of famous chinese writer mr. lu hsun. the romanian comrades had discussions with writers and amateur worker-writers here on literary creations.

they also visited the shanghai school of dancing and the shanghai industrial exhibition and were guests of honour at a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking the tiger mountain by strategy". they were warmly welcomed by local people wherever they went.

the delegation arrived here from nanking on march 15 and was honoured at a banquet that evening given by comrade wang hsiu-chen. the hosts and guests chatted cordially at the banquet, proposing toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the people and cultural workers of the two countries.

CHINA AND US

## Nixon Announces Appointment of David Bruce as Chief of US Liaison Office in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1973)

u.s. president richard nixon announced at a press conference in washington yesterday that the united states would open its liaison office in peking approximately on may first, and ambassador david bruce would be the chief of the office, with alfred jenkins and john holdridge as his top assistants, according to a report from washington.

president nixon added, he trusted that his trip to china in february last year "was the beginning of a longer journey; a journey in which we will have our differences, but one in which the most populous nation in the world and the united states of america can work together where their interests coincide for the cause of peace and better relations in the pacific and in the world".

he pointed out that mr. bruce has been ambassador to france, to the federal republic of germany and to britain; mr. jenkins is one of the top experts on chinese-american relations in the u.s. state department; and mr. holdridge is the top man in the u.s. national security council advising in that area there.

on the same day, the white house also made an announcemen on the u.s. liaison office in peking, saying that "the president considers the establishment of these liaison offices as a significant step forward in our relations with the people's republic of china. it will facilitate communications and accelerate the already substantial programs of trade and exchanges between our countries."

the establishment of liaison offices in the chinese and u.s. capitals was agreed upon during the visit to china of dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, from february 15 to 19, 1973.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

## Strengthen Leadership Over CYL Work in a Practical Manner

by

The Party Committee of Tungsheng Commune,
Pei-an Hsien, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 20, 1973)

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "To insure our Party and state from changing color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policy but also train and create millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause," the Party committee of our commune, motivated by the necessity of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, continuously strengthens leadership over CYL work and calls into play the role of the CYL organization as a helpmate to the Party in the three major revolutionary movements, in an effort to foster the great communist ideals in youths and seek the healthy growth of the broad masses of youths along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the past several years, 26 CYL members have gloriously joined the Communist Party and 256 the League.

### Unify Awareness and Strengthen Leadership

The strengthening of leadership over CYL work by the Party committee of our commune followed a cognitional process. After the establishment of the new League committee, should the Party committee strengthen leadership over League work? We had a difference of opinion. To unify thinking, the "squad" of the Party committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Youths represent the most active and most dynamic part of the whole social force. They are willing to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the period of

socialism." At present, the youths of our commune accounted for over 60 percent of the rural labor force. If this source of strength was called into play, it could have a great impact on the three major revolutionary movements.

In the light of the facts of class struggle in society, we came to understand fully that the bourgeois struggle with us to win over the younger generation was a very violent one. The imperialists pinned their hopes on a peaceful evolution in our third or fourth generation. Therefore, "the problem of training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, fundamentally speaking, is one of whether there will be successors to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause pioneered by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries..... It is also a problem of whether we can triumphantly prevent a comeback of Khrushchevite revisionism in China." Therefore, the strengthening of class struggle and two-line struggle education for League members and youths was a Party-wide matter of top importance and a strategic task for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

With awareness unified, the Party committee put CYL work on the Party's agenda. The secretaries of the Party committee took a personal look at League work. A deputy secretary and a standing committee member were also put in separate charge of CYL work. The Party committee of the commune insisted on holding a League work discussion every season. The meetings called by upper-level League organizations or their work arrangements were conveyed in time at every Party committee meeting and proper measures for their firm implementation were studied.

After the establishment of the new League committee, to solve the ideological problems of basic-level League cadres, a League cadres study class was held for five successive terms. At every study session, the leading comrades of the commune Party committee showed up to speak and spelled out hopes and demands based on the Party's central tasks. The study class laid emphasis on the study of Chairman Mao's works and the Party's basic line. On the basis of heightened consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "idealist transcendentalism" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i were thoroughly criticized. League cadres' consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was further enhanced.

## Give Full Play To the Role of the CYL Organization As A Helpmate

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The line is the lever, and, once it is raised, everything will fall into place." In practice, we have come to understand that to strengthen leadership over League work in a practical manner, it would take more than placing it on the agenda and doing general routine work. The key lies in keeping guard and setting the orientation on the right course and unswervingly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The aim is to guide CYL work toward the correct direction, build the CYL into a high-powered helpmate to the Party in leading the revolutionary masses' fight against the class enemy and train and create successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause in the three major revolutionary movements.

In practice, two main tendencies characterizes CYL work: One is some League branches' one-sided emphasis on a League organization's independent activities with the result that they are not sufficiently well attuned to the Party's central tasks. The other is sole preoccupation with production to the neglect of activities geared to the features of League members and youths.

To help League cadres heighten awareness, the Party committee holds a League cadres study class. League cadres are given line education and education in the fundamental knowledge of the League and helped to distinguish between the right and the wrong line in youth work and League development. Through study, the League cadres come to understand that the League organization is the Party's link with young people and its bridge to them, a mass organization for organizing, uniting and educating youths through the medium of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought under the leadership of the Party, and a high-powered helpmate to the Party organization. Thus correctly handled are the relations between gearing work to the Party's central tasks and gearing activities to youths' particular features.

Meanwhile, League organizations at various levels also consciously place themselves under the leadership of Party organizations at various levels. The League committee of the commune follows up closely the Party committee's central tasks and acts in close coordination. It lives up to the role of a helpmate. At all times, the League committee of the commune proves itself capable of putting forward views on League work with the Party's central tasks as a basis, and shows them to the Party committee for discussion. The League committee associates the Party's central work for every period with the organization of League members and youths to conscientiously read and study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. The aim was to raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. In the struggle for production, youth shock teams were organized to actively fulfill the fighting tasks put forward by the Party committee.

With the League branch as a core, the No. 3 production team of Tungpei brigade formed an iron women fighting team. In the manure collection campaign, the team took the initiative to scoop up human waste from the lavatory. On the water conservation site, its members fought bravely and seized the first opportunity to shoulder the heavy burdens. They won the praise of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

## Be Concerned With the Growth of the Younger Generation

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "New China must think of the young people and be concerned with the growth of the younger generation." We hold that Party committee leadership over the CYL should find main expression in concern for the youths' growth and persistent ideological education for them and in the application of Mao Tse-tung's thought toward their being ideologically armed and their fostering great communist ideals. We tackle the following several tasks:

(1) To persist in conducting education in the Party's basic line.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Conduct education in ideology and political line," we doggedly conduct education in the Party's basic line for the youths. The aim is to make the broad masses of youths bear firmly in mind the viewpoint that "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there will still be classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there will be the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there will be the danger of capitalist restoration." In compliance with this, we associated typical cases with the organization of League members and youths to penetratingly criticize the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The aim is to make the youths realize that a handful of class enemies capitalizing on such weaknesses of the youths as lack of political experience and lack of social experience are stopping at nothing to curry favor with and corrupt the younger generation in a vain attempt to start weakening and shaking the proletarian dictatorship with an effort to win over the young people. This is an important part of class struggle in the socialist period. The younger generation must strive to study Chairman Mao's works and cherish great revolutionary ambitions in an assiduous effort to transform the world outlook. The aim is to carry on the class struggle unceasingly, transform the world outlook continuously and contribute toward the revolution.

(2) To insist on giving class education and revolutionary tradition education.

To counter certain weaknesses of youths such as a shallow understanding and an inadequate awareness of class suffering and national hatred in the old society, we organized the League organizations at various levels of the whole commune in a planned manner to carry out class education involving the recalling of the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. Old poor peasants, old cadres and old revolutionary armymen were invited over to recount family histories, village histories and revolutionary struggle histories.

A League member of Tungho brigade was for a time solely preoccupied with labor and thought of nothing but the interests of a small family. At a recall-bitter-past-in-light-of-sweet-present meeting of the League organization, the secretary of the brigade Party branch recounted the tear-jerking history of his family. This gave him profound education. He said, "I've also behind me a tear-jerking family history. The happy life of today is what the revolutionary older generation under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao paid for in blood by fighting bravely without regard for self. We must carry on properly the revolution of the older generation and continuously inherit and develop glorious revolutionary traditions and carry through the revolution to the end." Thereafter, he took an active part in political activities and gave a very good performance. He won the praise of the masses.

(3) To insist on education in current trends for the youths.

We constantly organize the youths to study current events and to receive education on the international situation. The youths are made to understand

that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's diplomatic line, the prestige of our great motherland is rising increasingly and made to see the very favorable situation in the revolution in China and in the world revolution. Through education in current trends, the broad masses of youths have raised their ideological consciousness. They feel that the youths raised in the era of Mao Tse-tung have an infinitely happy life and foster the idea of fighting for the liberation of the whole of mankind.

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REGIMENTATION OF YOUTH

## Properly Handle Youths' Spare-Time Life

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 20, 1973)

To allow the healthy growth of young workers, the Party branch of the Electric Motor Factory of Wuchin hsien, Kiangsu Province, insists on giving play to the role of the League organization and making proper arrangements for youths' spare-time life in a practical way and organizing them to energetically carry out study, cultural, recreational and athletic activities. An impetus is provided for the young workers' ideological revolutionization. Youths are physically strengthened. An effective boost is given to the vigorous development of revolution and production in the whole factory.

With the growth of industrial construction, the number of young workers that joined the Electric Motor Factory of Wuchin hsien in the past few years accounts for half of the personnel of the factory. The overwhelming majority of them stay in collective dormitories. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party branch of the factory arouses the workers to unfold penetrating revolutionary criticism and strengthen ideological education work for young workers. With young workers as the core, various workshops have established cultural and recreational troupes and singing propaganda teams and various ball teams. Arrangements are made for the young workers' spare-time life in a practical manner.

The youths should put in the first place a firm and correct political orientation. The Party branch of this factory first creates various favorable conditions for the conduct of class struggle and line struggle education for workers to raise continuously their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

Last year, this factory laid in over 1,000 copies of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and books on science, technology, literature, art, etc. Book reading rooms were set up. This gives the young workers an opportunity to read and study. The Party branch also holds a spare-time reading class to enable workers to exchange what they have gained in study. Old workers and old poor peasants seized with painful memories and burning hatred are constantly invited over to recall the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. Young workers are organized to visit class education exhibition halls. The activity to learn from heroic figures is constantly launched. Thus young workers' consciousness of class struggle and line struggle is effectively raised.

During leisure hours, the Party branch of the factory also organizes various technical study activities to lead the young workers onto the "red" and "expert" road. In the past one year and more, this factory successively organized seasoned old workers and technical personnel to give basic lessons at the youths' spare-time technical study class and to give technical demonstrations on over 20 occasions. This helped to gradually raise the technical level of the young workers.

With the fervent support of the factory Party and League branches, young technical worker Comrade Li Chen-min along with over ten youths of the workshop utilized their spare time in combining practice with nine lessons in electrical engineering, liquid-pressure and other specialized and technical subjects. By fighting bravely for eight months, they on their own resources assembled and turned out a C-691 semi-automatic liquid-pressure machine tool. This allowed an efficiency over three times as great as a hand-operated C-6 machine.

In practice, the Party branch of this factory comes to understand that only with the leadership actively taking the lead can the young workers carry out cultural, recreational and athletic activities with vigor and make a consistent practice of them. Therefore, members of the Party branch separately take part in young workers' cultural and athletic activities. With the leadership in the lead, the masses display vim and vigor. By making use of their own spare time, the young workers on their own mended and set up a lighted basketball ground and painted over a table-tennis table. In their own dormitories, they themselves built iron weights, hanging links and other sports gear to give themselves physical training. They learn to sing revolutionary songs and tunes and stage model plays. From the 4th quarter of last year, they successively launched over 60 contests inside and outside the factory involving basketball, table tennis, and other ball games. Various workshops edited and presented on their own over ten theatrical programs inside and outside of the factory--programs which were warmly received by the broad masses of workers. The conducting of cultural and athletic activities stimulates the further development of revolution and production. Since last year, this factory has overfulfilled its production assignments from month to month. (By our own correspondent)

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INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

## Active Guidance Is Most Important

by

Tuan Hsiang-yang (段向阳)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1973)

In the work of strengthening education of our youths we must insist on giving active guidance and emphasize positive education. This is based on the characteristics of the young people and on the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao points out: Young people "are most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." Chairman Mao also points out: "Because of their lack of political and social experience, quite a number of young people are unable to see the contrast between the old China and the new, and it is not easy for them to comprehend thoroughly the hardships our people went through in the struggle to free themselves from the oppression of the imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries, or the long period of arduous work needed before a happy socialist society can be established."

During the historical period of socialism there is always a violent struggle between the two classes to win over young people. We must strengthen the idea of class struggle, pay full attention and give full consideration to the characteristics of young people, give them active guidance and help them to resist corruption and poisoning by the bourgeoisie.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." We must follow Chairman Mao's instructions, guide the young people to reading Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books assiduously, actively throw them into the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work, penetratingly repudiate the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, differentiate between right and wrong on the basis of the line and further raise the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We must guide young people to establishing a proletarian world outlook and to firmly integrate themselves with workers and peasants. Since the young people are in a stage of upgrowing physically and intellectually, we must also guide them to uphold proletarian politics in command, to learn culture and professional skills diligently for the sake of revolution, to take part in mass activities of recreation and sports actively and to follow the road of redness and expertness.

Now, how should we guide the young people actively? The revolutionary model Peking opera "On the Docks" serves as a good example for us. When Fang Hai-jen helped young worker Han Hsiao-ch'iang, he used the method of guidance, emotional influence and reasoning to move Han Hsiao-ch'iang's heart. Ma Liang-hung, on the other hand, "regretted that the iron could not be refined to become steel" and wanted to use a red rod to beat the bourgeois ideas out of Han Hsiao-ch'iang's head. But he failed. Fang Hai-chen's method of conducting

ideological work on the young people is worthy of learning. This is precisely the method of "getting close to them, uniting with them, persuading them and encouraging them to advance forward" and "enlightening and elevating the consciousness of the masses according to the degree of their consciousness" as formulated by Chairman Mao.

Education of the young people is a regular, long-term and meticulous work. Instead of helping young people who make mistakes occasionally to absorb the lessons they learned in struggles, guiding them in learning to swim by swimming, to correct their mistakes and to continue to advance forward, some people act recklessly, prohibiting them from doing this or that and even adopt an attitude of laughing at them and attacking them, thinking that this is the way to educate the youths well.

Actually this will not help. We should show warm concern over mediocre and backward youths, help them and encourage them to transform themselves actively.

Chairman Mao taught us: "New China must take care of the young people and show concern over their upgrowth." Let us vigorously develop CYL work under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the leadership of Party committees at various levels so as to let the broad masses of young people experience storms and see the world through the three great revolutionary movements and become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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RUSTICATED YOUTHS

## A Story About the Development of Mountain Areas in Sheshan Production Brigade, Shanghang Hsien, by Intellectual Youths

by

NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1973)

A mountain farming group consisting of 15 intellectual youths is active in the rugged Paiyün Mountain in Shanghang hsien, an old revolutionary base in western Fukien. Developing the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, they fight in remote mountains overrun by brambles and wild vegetation and persevere in developing scientific experiments on top of the high mountains. As a result, they have turned the mountains into fields full of ripened rice, developed forestry, animal husbandry and subsidiary production and made contributions to the construction of a socialist new mountain area.

Part of the paddy fields in Nanyang commune, Shanghang hsien, is located on Paiyün Mountain. Harvest was poor there because management was bad. As a result, intellectual youths from Amoy municipality who settled in this production brigade voluntarily asked the Party branch of the production brigade to send them up to Paiyün Mountain to improve agriculture there. In the spring of 1970 they carried their packs on their backs and went up Paiyün Mountain under the guidance of a committee member of the Party branch and an old poor peasant.

Paiyün Mountain is high and densely covered with forest. Its peak is concealed in white clouds all the year round. There was nothing in the mountain except an old temple. In the first night on the mountain, a cold wind blew outside, but inside the house it was warm. The intellectual youths sat together listening intently to the committee member of the Party branch and the old poor peasant who told them Chairman Mao's glorious practice of leading the Red Army in revolutionary activities in this vicinity. They resolved to inherit the glorious revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle and to devote a few years of hard work to develop Paiyün Mountain successfully.

The 24 mow of paddy fields on the mountain was divided into more than 190 pieces scattered over seven mountain valleys which were dispersed in an area of several square li. The fields were all poorly drained fields, muddy fields and waterlogged fields. As the frost period was long and hours of sunshine short, only one crop of paddy rice was grown in the past. The intellectual youths were heroically determined to uncover the secrets of Paiyün Mountain and change single cropping into double cropping.

The youths heard that some people once tried double cropping on the mountain in the past, but late rice bloomed without filling or forming ears. The principal cause was frosting during the period of blooming. Upon hearing this

lesson, this year they grew a superior variety of rice with short (0.37 ts'un) stems on experimental plots and advanced the season of planting. After careful management they harvested 208 chin of rice. Later, they tried to grow 12 mow of late rice; although the yield in some plots was better than others, they finally uncovered the secret of Paiyün Mountain: The cold wave came early in the mountain area, therefore as long as seedlings were transplanted at the right time it was possible to avoid the cold wave and reap a good harvest.

Next year, they double cropped all the paddy fields and adopted superior low-stemmed varieties and popularized a new planting technique. But unfortunately they were hit by severe drought unprecedented in the past. Fountains and streams dried up, seriously threatening the growth of the rice seedlings. Confronted with this difficulty, the intellectual youths went all over the mountain to look for water sources and carried some 20,000 buckets of water up the mountain to irrigate the fields. Then, after the early rice was harvested, they planted late rice at the right moment. As they succeeded in avoiding the cold wave during the period of blooming and filling, their experiment on the double cropping of rice turned out to be a success and the average output for the year reached 608 chin per mow, an increase of 1.5 times compared with the output of the past. In this way they smashed the theory that double cropping of rice was impossible on Paiyün Mountain.

In order to advance in depth and breadth of production, the intellectual youths took it upon themselves to improve low-yielding fields. As they did not know the technique for surveying the soil, they went down the mountain to learn from local old peasants and technicians. They also did not have instruments for surveying, so they borrowed them from the commune's station for the popularization of agricultural techniques. They braved severe cold and overcame the rugged terrain to fetch soil for the fields on the mountain. At night they conducted serious soil tests under kerosene lamps. After more than a month's analysis and study, they found out the acidity and alkalinity of the soil and worked out a scientific basis for improving the low-yield fields.

Later, in view of the characteristics of the alkalinity of the soil here, they went up the mountain to cut grass and burn it to produce ash, dug up the turf and burned the soil as well as mixed lime in the fertilizer to improve the quality of the soil. In the meantime, they also dug drainage channels on the two sides of the mountain fields to change series irrigation into irrigation by rotation. These methods improved the low-yield fields and created favorable conditions for the growing of paddy rice.

After this was accomplished the intellectual youths noticed that the cold weather on top of high mountains often make the seedlings rot; so they went to deep mountain valleys to fetch rocks and moved timber there to build a greenhouse for the cultivation of seedlings by steam heating to prevent rotting. They also developed scientific experiments on the mountain in the cultivation of good varieties.

Beginning from 1971 they conducted experiments in the cultivation of eleven short-stemmed varieties in early rice fields and selected from them

a "Hangai" variety which ripened early, produced high yield, had a strong resistance against diseases and grew well on high mountains. Now this variety has been popularized extensively.

They also utilized the resources in the mountain areas and used pine leaves, seeds of mountain grass and leaves of camphor trees to make insecticides which successfully prevented insect pests. They successfully cultivated hormone "702" which promoted the growth of crops and produced 16,900-odd chin of bacterial fertilizer "5406."

Hard work produced consecutive agricultural bumper harvests. In 1972 the total output of food grains reached 16,900-odd chin and the average output was increased from 296 chin per mow in 1969 to 706 chin per mow. As a result, part of the surplus food grains was sold to the state after retaining sufficient rations, seeds and fodder.

The intellectual youths who were responsible for managing 1,800 mow of collective forest, guarded Paiyün Mountain day and night like sentinels. They regularly did propaganda work on the masses, advising them to protect resources in the mountains so as to support socialist construction of the state. In the meantime, they set good examples for the masses by refraining from cutting any trees or bamboos.

Once when they were transplanting rice seedlings in the fields they suddenly noticed a forest fire. Immediately everybody responded to a call and rushed to the scene of the fire without any regard to his own life. At that time, a strong north wind spread the fire in every direction, but no one backed out. Instead, they fought bravely for several hours until the fire was put out. As a result of their fine work of actively protecting the forest and preventing forest fire, they were granted the glorious title of "Advanced Unit in the 14 Hsien in Fukien and Kiangsi in the Protection of Forests."

As they grasped the production of food grains the intellectual youths also made full use of the rich resources in Paiyün Mountain and actively developed diversified management. They set up experimental farms for the cultivation of white fungus and mushrooms; cultivated peanuts, rapeseeds, castor oil plants and other economic crops; planted beverage tea, oil tea seeds, tung oil trees, etc. They also collected resin, developed pig, cattle, chicken and bee raising, utilized miscellaneous plots for growing cucumbers, green vegetables and beans. During the past three years they sold more than 10,000 chin of resin to the state in addition to other produce.

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

## Reach Beyond the Phenomenon, Grasp the Essence and Criticize Revisionism Deeply

- The Party committee of the Shenyang Cement Machine Repair and Fitting Plant, by reading and studying seriously and grasping the weapon of criticism and repudiation energetically has caused the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work to keep on developing in-depth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 20, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) Recently, in the deep-going criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, the Party committee of Shenyang Cement Machine Repair and Fitting Plant, by grasping the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, has developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and deepened the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

Chairman Mao teaches: "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." Arming themselves with the three basic principles advocated by Chairman Mao as well as relevant documents of the Party Center, and with reference to the various reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as well as their counter-revolutionary outline and sinister activities, all used Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to carry out an analysis on the content and goal of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the class interests they represented, and by reaching beyond the phenomenon, grasped the essence and struck at a vital spot in carrying out criticism and repudiation.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are agents for landlords and the bourgeoisie in our Party. Their sinister goal is to carry out revisionism, cause splits and perpetrate intrigues and plots to obliterate entirely the distinction between proletarian dictatorship and bourgeois dictatorship and attack maliciously the socialist new China of the proletariat. Their sinister goal is to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism and the socialist system of proletarian dictatorship, and in collusion with the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, evil elements and rightists, throw themselves under the patronage of the Soviet revisionist social imperialists on the outside, restore capitalism on the inside and implement the fascist dictatorship of the landlords and compradores so that our people would suffer exploitation and oppression anew.

This is a revisionist line with only slight modifications opposing the proletarian revolution and proletarian line. It collectively reflects the interests and counter-revolutionary aspiration for restoration of the overthrown landlords, bourgeoisie, international imperialists and social imperialists in our country. By means of this kind of analytical criticism, everybody is able

to understand profoundly the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

As for the "Left" in form but Right in essence image that appeared among swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, that is precisely a counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactic of theirs to carry out revisionism, cause split and perpetrate intrigues and plots, and does not alter in the slightest degree the ultra-Right essence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

After having grasped the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, what should be done to criticize it deeply and thoroughly? Everybody realized that, "Only by studying revolutionary theory well could reactionary fallacies be thoroughly criticized." They are concentrating on reading seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao.

When criticizing the "theory of genius" spread by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type, Comrade Wang Pao-ch'ang, the secretary of the Party committee of the plant, studied such works of Marx and Lenin as "Anti-Dühring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "Ludwig Feuerback and the End of German Classical Philosophy" as well as Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction" and cleared up the several following problems.

(1) "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialistic theory of knowledge." Man's knowledge and ability are not innate, but are acquired later. The acquisition of knowledge and the gain in ability are in no way separable from practice.

(2) Marxism in dealing with genius emphasizes that genius comes from practice, and is not derived from this or that individual, but depends on Party leadership, mass line and the wisdom of a whole class. The "theory of genius" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type negated the concept of practice first, negated the truth that slaves were the makers of history and expressed that man's knowledge could only be innate. The essential difference between the two is that one maintains the materialist theory of reflection and holds that history is created by slaves. The other carries out idealist transcendentalism and holds that history is created by heroes.

(3) The confrontation between the two sides in philosophy has always been for the service of the political line. The "theory of genius" blatantly pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is for the purpose of setting themselves up as "geniuses," "super-geniuses" and "all-round geniuses." Their sinister goal is to push their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and endeavors to hoodwink some of the people.

From the study and criticism of Comrade Wang Pao-ch'ang, everybody obtained an enlightenment, and in great numbers they made an effort to master Marxism thoroughly, raised the fighting strength of mass criticism and repudiation and enabled the criticism of revisionism to be more penetrating still.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, by reflecting on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and summing up the experience of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work in the whole plant, everybody realized that: In order to criticize politically and ideologically a mistaken line in a deep and thorough-going manner and eliminate its influence, more efforts and time would be needed than for crushing a reactionary counter-revolutionary clique organizationally. Because of that, it is necessary to overcome constantly the idea of slackening caused by the opinion that revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has been "more or less" carried out.

For the sake of developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in a persistent and deep-going manner, the Party committee of the plant directs everybody to understand from the acute and complex nature of class struggle in the historical period of socialism, the importance of this matter of prime importance--the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work. From the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, to see the protractedness of triumphing over a mistaken line.

From that, everybody is able to understand profoundly that although swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type have been toppled, but the struggle is by no means over, and the necessity to understand profoundly the far-reaching significance of carrying this struggle through to the end. It is necessary to keep on grasping firmly and well this matter of prime importance and struggle to score a still greater victory in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

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"LEARN FROM LEI FENG" MOVEMENT

## Actively Develop Learn From Lei Feng Activities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 20, 1973)

The home of Comrade Lei Feng was in Ch'angsha hsien, Hunan Province. The broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in the commune where he was born, in enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's great call "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," are learning from the positive class stand of Comrade Lei Feng of hate and love. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, they criticize vigorously the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and push forward the development of revolution and production. For four consecutive years, grain production in the whole commune has topped the demands of the "Program," and last year, in spite of a severe drought, total output still showed an increase over the bumper harvest of 1971, with the average per mow yield reaching 950 catties.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of this commune, leading the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants, emulates the spirit of "being a cog" of Lei Feng, sets up a study system, trains over 700 study tutoring hardcores, studies seriously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as the basic line of the Party, grasps the weapon of revolutionary theory, and in the light of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, launches a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

The cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in the production brigade of Lei Feng's home are using the Lei Feng Memorial Hall as a classroom for line education. Even as a lad Lei Feng had never forgotten class sufferings, and the deed of how with a tasseled spear he had struggled heroically against the landlords strongly excited the class feeling of the cadres and commune members. In the place where Lei Feng was chopped three times by a woman landlord, the poor and lower-middle peasants opened a battlefield for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

Lei Kuang-ming, the deputy secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade and an uncle of Lei Feng, angrily denounced and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist crimes of treason to the Party and to the state of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. He said, "The reason we poor and lower-middle peasants are able to enjoy this happy life today is all due to the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind represent the interests of the landlords, the rich peasants, the reactionaries, the evil elements and the rightists. They endeavor to change the basic line and policies of the Party, overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism. We, the poor and lower-middle peasants, shall definitely refuse!"

One after another, the poor and lower-middle peasants rose to speak, and the fire of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation waxes stronger and stronger. Similar to this production brigade, various production brigades in the commune have also criticized deeply the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and because of that, enabled the revolutionary line and policies of Chairman Mao to penetrate more deeply into the hearts of the people and greatly mobilized the activism of the masses for revolution and production.

Leading members of the Party committee of this commune and cadres at various levels are learning the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Lei Feng and going in great numbers to backward production brigades where the class struggle is more complex and work is more difficult to stimulate their turning in the direction of the advanced.

Shiht'an production brigade was a large production brigade with higher work zeal, but its grain production was not high and it was a backward unit. What was the cause of its backwardness? In the early part of last year, the secretary of the Party committee of the commune went to this production brigade to settle down at a point. He stayed at the home of a poor peasant, went to work together with the people during the day, and sat down for a talk with the commune members during their rest period. By also going from house to house to visit the poor and lower-middle peasants, he became aware that the main cause for the backwardness of this production brigade was due to sabotage by the class enemies and the serious spontaneous force of capitalism. He thereupon helped the Party branch of the production brigade run a political evening school, set the pace in explaining about the basic line and policies of the Party, talked about the distinct class stand of Comrade Lei Feng on hate and love, and by organizing the people to attack the sabotaging activities of the class enemies and criticizing the trend of capitalism, stimulated the activism of the cadres and people to farm for the revolution.

At the same time, by carrying out scientific experiment in a big way and actively popularizing the system of three-crop rice, he enabled a marked improvement to take place in the physiognomy of this production brigade. Last year, although there was a serious drought, the average per-mow yield of grain in this production brigade still reached 940 catties to show an increase of 9 percent over 1971.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of this commune are learning the public-minded and selfless communist style of Comrade Lei Feng, and are always placing the interests of others before their own and giving mutual support to one another.

Last autumn, there was a great drought, and the commune had more than 10,000 mow of late ripening rice in desperate need of irrigation. The Party committee of the commune called a meeting of Party branch secretaries of production brigades, analyzed the drought condition, and also went to the Pailiu Dam to carry out a survey on water resources. A resolution was passed to concentrate the more than 30 sets of pumps in the whole commune and give priority

support to the Ch'angt'ang commune, which was more seriously affected, to combat the drought.

Yangch'iao production brigade had just installed three sets of pumps, and was about to commence pumping when they heard that they must give support to the Ch'angt'ang production brigade. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Comrade Lei Feng had used the money he saved to give support to stricken areas. We and the commune members of the Ch'angt'ang production brigade are next-door brothers. More than ever we should support them strongly." They dismantled the pumps they had installed and sent them to Ch'angt'ang production brigade, while they used their old waterwheels for drawing water to combat the drought.

The leading members of the Party committee of the commune, going deep into the frontline of the battle against the drought, are not only commanders but also fighters. When water from the Pailiu Dam, passing through a ditch 13 li long flowed into the fields of the Ch'angt'ang production brigade, old peasant P'eng Wan-hsiang said emotionally, "The power of the people's commune is truly great. The spirit of Lei Feng has brought us the water of 'Lungchiang River'."

- By Our Own Correspondent

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AFFORESTATION

## East China Hsien Covers Its Barren Land with Young Forests

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Mar. 19, 1973)

nearly all the denuded hills in coastal chiaonan county in east china have been covered with young forests in mass afforestation campaigns. this county in shantung province is one of the areas in china that have been commended for their outstanding successes in tree planting.

the afforested area now covers 40,000 hectares, or 95 per cent of the total area suitable for growing trees in the county. a 200-kilometre-long shelter belt, a project undertaken jointly by local communes and production brigades, is going up on the sea beaches to cushion the attack of sandstorms.

in addition, 50 million trees have been planted in small groves around houses and along rivers, roads and ditches. the county now has an average of 70 trees per capita.

the wanton destruction of forests by the kuomintang reactionaries caused serious loss of water and soil in this county which is dotted with 100 hills and traversed by 80 rivers and creeks. strong winds stirred up sandstorms on the barren sea beaches and river banks.

tree planting campaigns have been launched every spring and summer, the rainy seasons, since liberation. the campaigns have grown in scale during the great proletarian cultural revolution that started in 1966. the young forests have greatly reduced erosion and the menace of sandstorms.

the county's 4.15 million fruit trees have begun to yield. last year four million kilogrammes of apples, walnuts, chestnuts and other fruits and nuts were harvested from the collectively owned orchards. from the forests, the communes and brigades also get timber, charcoal, branches and mulberry leaves for making and repairing farm tools, lighting brick and tile kilns, weaving baskets and rearing silkworms. the leaves of a few kinds of trees are processed and used to feed pigs, the total number of which rose to 450,000 in 1972.

all people's communes have set up afforestation centres and all brigades, tree nurseries. according to the state policy, the forests on large tracts of land are owned collectively by the brigades while the commune members own the trees they plant around their homes.

the more than 1,000 production brigades in the county have swung into action to plant more young trees this spring.

PUBLIC HEALTH

## Improved Medical Service for Former Malaria-Infested Area in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 19, 1973)

a pre-liberation malaria-infested area in southwest china's yunnan province now has 160 hospitals and clinics with a total of 3,200 beds, and 2,900 full-time medical workers for its vastly improved medical service.

the area is run through by the hungho river and is called the hungho autonomous chou for the hani and yi nationalities. it is also inhabited by several other minority nationalities including the yaos, tais, miaos, huis and kutsungs.

the area covering a city and 12 counties had only one hospital before liberation. exploited and oppressed by the kuomintang reactionaries and local tribal chieftains, the minority working people lived in misery. malaria and other epidemics were so rampant that mortality rate reached as high as 70 per cent in some instances.

the people's government sent medical teams to the chou after liberation. they made a general survey with a view to preventing and treating malaria and other epidemics.

large sums were appropriated for building hospitals and clinics.

before liberation, the sole hospital in the area could not perform simple operations such as the removal of appendix. local surgeons today do major operations.

most of the production brigades in the chou have started their own co-operative medical service. medical expenses are covered mainly by a collective fund raised by the commune peasants who pay a small annual fee. the brigades now have more than 3,000 barefoot doctors, that is, part-time medical workers trained from among peasants of the minority nationalities for each of the brigades. in addition, each production team under the brigades has at least one part-time health worker.

in 1971 alone, 110 medical workers of minority nationalities from the chou enrolled at medical colleges and schools in kunming, the provincial capital and other cities.

dr. chen ya-ka of hani nationality was formerly a health worker of his production team. he was sent to study medicine as an intern at the county hospital, under a physician of han nationality who had volunteered

to settle in the border area. chen ya-ka raised his proficiency and has performed complicated surgical operations successfully. now he is one of the doctors at a commune hospital.

now all the minority nationalities in the chou, including the kutsungs, the smallest one in population, have their own doctors.

with its mountain forest and fairly good climate the area abounds in medicinal herbs. local health departments at all levels run training courses every year to help medical workers acquire knowledge in herbal medicine. practitioners and herbalists of the traditional chinese school of medicine were invited to pass on their expertise. the autonomous chou now has 13 pharmaceutical laboratories which make herbal as well as ordinary medicine.

## RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

### Rural Medical Service Develops in Southwest China Province

**(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 18, 1973)**

multi-national yunnan province allocates to commune clinics over 70 per cent of the amount used for adding medical apparatus and facilities. the number of medical workers in these clinics has risen to 10,600, as against 3,400 in 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

many city doctors have gone to work in the commune clinics since 1969, in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". they were joined by large numbers of medical school graduates.

generally the clinic has become the centre of a local medical and health network. it is connected with the health stations of the commune's production brigades which are staffed by barefoot doctors. there are part-time health workers in the production teams under the brigades.

apart from treating patients, the commune clinic sends medical workers to go round the villages, most of which are located in hilly areas and the people live far from any centre. they help production brigades train barefoot

doctors, pass on medical knowledge including family planning and instruct commune members how to prevent disease. they also help improve environmental hygiene and work with the people in improving latrines and wells.

medical workers in commune clinics are sent to county hospitals for advanced training in surgery, gynecology and pediatrics, anesthetics and other branches of medicine.

## NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS

### Central China Province Builds Narrow-Gauge Railways

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 18, 1973)

honan province in central china has built 950 kilometres of narrow-gauge railways, two-thirds being completed in the past seven years.

about half as wide as standard-gauge railways, the new lines have been built by the administrative regional and county governments to handle the heavy flow of traffic created by the expansion of industrial and agricultural production.

the narrow-gauge railways are linked up with standard-gauge railways, motor roads and waterways to form a communication network spreading to all counties and people's communes in honan province.

the province has made 160-h.p. and 400-h.p. diesel locomotives, passenger coaches and freight cars for the narrow-gauge lines. a 400-h.p. engine can haul a train load of 300 tons.

large numbers of small and medium-sized mining and industrial centres have sprung up in honan province over the past two decades and more. many of them move out or ship in 300,000 to one million tons of freight a year, too heavy to be handled efficiently and economically by motor vehicles and at the same time not heavy enough to justify the construction of standard gauge railways.

the first narrow-gauge railways were built in the province to solve this problem during the great leap forward in 1958. the experience was summed up during the great

proletarian cultural revolution, when local communist party organizations initiated a mass movement to build such railways in the spirit of self-reliance.

tens of thousands of builders took part in the construction of a 130-kilometre narrow-gauge railway in southern honan province. they worked along the entire length of the projected line, and completed it and its 31 bridges in nine months, two months ahead of schedule. in many places, the builders made equipment, concrete railway ties and switches for the projects and set up repair plants, all by their own efforts.

the local railways have noticeably expedited passenger and goods traffic and the development of local industry and agriculture. transportation cost is half that of motor vehicles.

## SEAPORT

### East China Port Handles More Cargo

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Mar. 18, 1973)

the yentai port on the pohai bay, a pivot of water transport linking east china's shantung peninsula with other parts of the country, handled in 1972 27 per cent more cargo than in 1971. the volume of cargo handled in 1971 was already 20 times the pre-liberation figure.

this all-season port, sheltered from tidal waves and strong wind by breakwaters and a cluster of islets that thrust out into the sea, was a hopeless mess during the long years under the rule of the imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries. one dock, designed to berth 3,000-ton ships, was silted up so badly that goods and passengers on 2,000-ton ships had to be brought to shore by lighters.

great changes have taken place since the port was liberated in 1948. it now has six new docks, including three that can berth several ocean-going ships at a time. the silt dredged was used to create land on the beach, adding another 20,000 square metres of cargo yards in the past seven years. the total area of the cargo yards is 60 times the pre-liberation figure, and motor roads link the numerous new buildings, including warehouses and a big waiting room that can accommodate several thousand people.

in addition, the port is linked with major industrial cities and the rural areas of shantung by a new railway.

the port has basically mechanized transport, loading and unloading and its machinery plant does all the maintenance work while making small cranes and other equipment.

many dockers, the most down-trodden in old china, have been promoted to leading posts. such docker-cadres account for 63.8 per cent of all the cadres in loading and unloading, maintenance and eleven other basic units.

OPERA ACTRESS

**Veteran Opera Actress Draws Close to Audience**

**(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 18, 1973)**

leading
szechwan opera singer chen shu-fang at the age of 50 has a wider appreciative audience than ever among workers, peasants and soldiers because of her portrayal of a heroic chinese working class mother, a far departure from feudal ladies, the type of role she was trained to play from childhood.

she plays in the new szechwan opera version of "the red lantern", adapted from the revolutionary modern peking opera. it presents three generations of a railwaymen's family in china's struggle against japanese imperialist aggression. more than 90 performances have been given in city theatres, factories and rural people's communes. critics commend her presentation of the mother as "filled with revolutionary feeling and the high artistic level of an experienced actress".

chen shu-fang is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the szechwan opera company of chengtu, capital of szechwan province.

creating this part in "the red lantern" chen shu-fang says involved a revolution in the thinking of the actress.

at the age of 7, chen shu-fang began her training in an old-style opera troupe. her mother was also an actress and died at an early age. kuomintang officers thought nothing of beating up the child's mother and

other stage performers. the boss forced chen shu-fang to appear in at least two shows a day. she was carried on to the wings when she was ill and made to perform. she sometimes fainted while singing.

china's liberation in 1949 brought the artists respect and a secure life. chen shu-fang became a member of the communist party of china and was three times elected a deputy to the national people's congress and has been received by chairman mao on several occasions.

chen shu-fang was grateful and wanted to serve the new society with her art, but she was not clear as to how, and for whom she should act. the old szechwan opera is one of the country's oldest traditional opera forms. it has an extensive repertory of feudal plays glorifying kings and emperors, ministers and generals, scholars and beauties. it continued for some years after liberation to present such plays although, chen shu-fang says, "the workers and peasants heartily disliked them."

in the early 1960's some efforts were made to present szechwan operas of contemporary themes. but the artists were at a loss in portraying workers, peasants and soldiers. since the actors had not undergone a real change in their thinking and feelings, their presentation of working people was superficial. performing before a village audience one time, chen shu-fang played planting rice seedlings with a broad gesture as she stepped forward. gales of laughter swept the audience, to her bewilderment. later a peasant explained the reason to her: "you ought to have taken a step back, instead of treading on what you were supposed to have planted." chen shu-fang recognized that she had to learn from the peasants before she could act them on stage. but in her mind this "learning" meant imitating the language and actions of the peasants. it was just such thinking that chairman mao criticized: "the clothes are the clothes of working people but the faces are those of petty-bourgeois intellectuals."

liu shao-chi's revisionist line on literature and art came under fierce attack during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the company chen shu-fang belongs to and countless others throughout the country made earnest efforts to understand and apply chairman mao's teachings in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". they went to factories, rural areas and army reclamation farms to take part in physical labour, to integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers and learn from them, and to transform their thinking and feelings in the heat of struggle.

chen shu-fang stayed at one time in the home of a peasant woman about her own age. they did farm work together and

became like sisters. the woman, a former poor peasant, tended a cow for the team in her spare time. every meal time and before she went to bed at night, the woman would go to see the cow. she took pride in her job because "it is useful to the collective". another time chen shu-fang went to work in a brick kiln. a woman worker noticed that she had no gloves and immediately gave her own to chen shu-fang, saying with a warm smile: "we welcome you here. it is labour that changes people". daily contacts with the labour and comradeship of the people gradually brought chen shu-fang to a recognition of the kind of people she was presenting on stage and the workers and peasants who make up the vast majority of theatre-goers. a new identification of the artist with audience was built up.

in creating the role of the mother of the hero in "the red lantern", chen shu-fang drew inspiration from the working women she had come to know, and neglected her meals and sleep in striving to find the best ways to project the communist strength of the mother who dies defending the revolution. after every rehearsal, she would listen attentively to the opinions raised by the audience.

chen shu-fang says: "under socialism we do not take the success or failure of an opera as a personal matter. it is a question of whether literature and art are serving as a weapon of the revolution."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

### Afghan Prime Minister Receives New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kabul, Mar. 18, 1973)

mohammad moussa shafiq, prime minister of afghanistan, received kan yeh-tao, new chinese ambassador to the country, here today and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

## CHINA AND BRITAIN

### London Philharmonic Orchestra Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1973)

the london philharmonic orchestra was honoured here this evening at a banquet given by the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

both yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and eric bravington, managing director of the orchestra, spoke at the banquet. in his speech, yang chi said: "there exists a long history of contacts between china and the united kingdom. the people of our two countries cherish friendly sentiments towards each other and cultural exchanges between our two countries are growing." he expressed the belief that the current visit of the orchestra would contribute to furthering the cultural exchanges between china and the united kingdom and to promoting the friendship between the two peoples.

eric bravington said: "the members of the london philharmonic orchestra have been awaiting this visit very eagerly. the excitement that the visit has produced in london and in fact throughout the country has been immense." he expressed the belief that cultural exchanges of this kind were the best possible ways of learning to understand each other.

british ambassador to china j.m. addis and embassy officials were present.

also present were yu hui-yung, member of the cultural group under the state council; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese departments concerned and musicians.

## CHINA AND CHAD

### Chad Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1973)

baba hassane, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of chad, received lo chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chad, on march 16, according to a report from fort lamy.

lo chin presented his letter of credence to minister baba hassane.

## CHINA AND CUBA

### Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Havana, Mar. 18, 1973)

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chur gave a reception yesterday evening for the chinese women's basketball team led by lu ting and his deputy chen wen-pin.

the visiting chinese basketball team has come here to attend the 1973 international women's basketball games.

present at the reception were mario riva, director of the international relations department of the national institute of sports, physical education and recreation of cuba; andres keiser, president of the cuban federation of basketball; baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association; and officials of the cuban foreign ministry as well as other officials of the national institute of sports, physical education and recreation.

also present was kim guk hun, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to cuba.

also present were the cuban national women's and juvenile basketball teams and the korean women's basketball team to the current international basketball games.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

## CHINA AND EGYPT

### Egyptian Ambassador to China Gives Reception in Honor of UNIDO Executive Director

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1973)

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of ibrahim helmi abdel-rahman, executive director of the united nations industrial development organisation.

present were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were the u.n.i.d.o.'s officials gunnar karl albert kastengren and ramesh prasad upadhyay who are accompanying abdel-rahman on his visit to china.

## CHINA AND IRAQ

### Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Iraqi President

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Mar. 17, 1973)

hu cheng-fang, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of iraq, presented his credentials to iraqi president ahmed hassan al-bakr at the presidential palace here today.

following the presentation, the ambassador introduced all other diplomats of the chinese embassy to the president who shook hands with them.

the president then had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present at the ceremony were iraqi foreign minister murtadha saeed abdul baqi and chief of the presidential office yehya yassan.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on february 28.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and masao nakajima, its standing director. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

among those present were chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, ching pu-chun and li fu-teh.

seimin miyazaki and masao nakajima arrived in peking yesterday evening for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

## Director of Chinese Tele-Communications Administration Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1973)

chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese tele-communications administration, and twelve others left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan upon the invitation of chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and tele-communications. li yu-kuei, deputy director of the tele-communications administration, was among the party.

the party was seen off by chu chun-ho, director of the directorate-general of posts; shen kuang, tseng ching-liang, ma ke-shao, liu cheng-ching and chao hung-chih, deputy directors of the tele-communications administration; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

on hand were also yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires a.i. of the japanese embassy, and embassy officials.

prior to its departure, the party was honoured at a banquet given by yuichi hayashi.

## Japan-China Friendship Meeting on Medicine Held in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 17, 1973)

a japan-china friendship meeting on medicine was held here today under the sponsorship of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). at the meeting, the japanese medical circles were briefed on the application of acupuncture to cure the deaf and mute and the practice of acupuncture anesthesia in surgery in china and on the results and experience of applying china's acupuncture in some japanese hospitals.

dr. minoru toriyama of the japanese kanto workers' traumatic hospital gave a report on his visit to china last year. with the help of slides, he spoke of the good results of acupuncture and acupuncture anesthesia which are being widely practised in the cities and villages of china.

dr. jo kuba of the anesthesia department, and dr. takayoshi tomizawa of the dermatological department, of the same hospital also made separate academic reports at the meeting. they gave accounts on the application of acupuncture and the preliminary experience they

have so far obtained. it is said acupuncture anesthesia was first practised in the kanto workers' traumatic hospital last july. of the 85 cases applying acupuncture in the department of ear, nose and throat since then, 60 per cent attained outstanding results and another 20 per cent fair results. of the 60 cases of acupunture anesthesia practised by the anesthesia department, 65 to 67 per cent were performed with outstanding results.

their reports aroused great interest among the doctors and scholars present at the meeting. they raised academic questions at the meeting and then went into a hot discussion.

**Japan-China Friendship Women's Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1973)**

the japan-china friendship women's delegation left here by air this morning to visit nanking, soochow, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchou before going home. delegation leader is sumi ono, deputy leader, you otomo, and secretary-general, kie saito.

seeing them off at the airport were ou tang-liang, fang chiung and lin li-yun of the china-japan friendship association.

while in peking, the japanese friends visited factories, hospitals and schools, and toured places of historical interests. chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association, had discussions with them.

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

## Chinese Journalists Delegation Leaves Peking for European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1973)

a 6-member chinese journalists delegation left here by air today for friendly visits to britain, the federal republic of germany and italy.

delegation leader is pan fei, a leading member of the "people's daily", and deputy leader is hsiao teh, deputy-director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including chen chun, chang ying, miao hai-ling and li po-ti.

present were m.h. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy in peking, hans alfred steger, counsellor of the embassy of the federal republic of germany in peking, and marco pisa, minister-counsellor of the italian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

## President of Chinese Table Tennis Association Fetes Mubarak Hamad Al-Rashid

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1973)

chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of mubarak hamad al-rashid, secretary-general of the kuwait table tennis federation and council member of the asian table tennis union, who is now on a friendly visit to china.

the host and guest chatted cordially, proposing toasts to the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and kuwait.

abduljabbar a. ali, attache of the kuwait embassy in peking, was present.

on hand were also leading members of organizations concerned wang wen-chung, feng teh-pao and liang cho-hui.

### Chinese Gymnastic Team Leaves Peking for Kuwait for Egypt

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1973)

a 21-member
chinese gymnastic team left here by plane yesterday for friendly visits to kuwait and egypt. team leader is wu hung-hsin and deputy leader ma hsiao-yuan.

## CHINA AND MONGOLIA

### North China Hsien Revolutionary Committee Lays Wreath at Monument to Mongolian Army Fallen Heroes

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 18, 1973)

on the
occasion of the 52th anniversary of the founding of the mongolian people's army, the revolutionary committee of changpei county in north china's hopei province this morning laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen heroes of the soviet-mongolian allied forces. the ribbon of the wreath was inscribed with: "the fallen heroes of the mongolian people's army who gave their lives in the anti-fascist war are immortal exclamation" the wreath was laid at the monument by liu tai, chairman, and ting kai-ming and liu chen-hai, vice-chairmen, of the changpei county revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

## Pyongyang Municipal Goodwill Delegation Leaves Nanking for Peking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 18, 1973)

the pyongyang municipal goodwill delegation led by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee of the democratic people's republic of korea, wound up its friendly visit here and left for peking by train this afternoon in the company of liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china.

among those seeing the delegation off at the railway station were yang kuang-li, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and fang min, secretary of the c.p.c. nanking municipal committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

when it arrived here from hangchow by train on march 16, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the provincial and municipal leading comrades and more than 1,000 people. that evening, the korean comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by the c.p.c. nanking municipal committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee. the banquet was followed by a performance of chinese and korean songs and dances given by local children. after the performance, the korean guests shook hands with the little artists. they embraced the children and took pictures with them.

during their stay in nanking, the distinguished korean guests visited the yangtze river bridge, the nanking radio factory and the observatory at the tzuchinshan and toured scenic spots.

CHINA AND NORWAY

## Norwegian Kongsberg Technical Seminar and Exhibition Open in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1973)

norwegian kongsberg technical seminar and exhibition opened at the national agricultural exhibition hall here today.

among the exhibits are an electronics drafting machine and a gas turbine made by kongsberg as well as photos showing production in the factory. during the exhibition period, norwegian and chinese technicians will hold discussions on technical problems.

norwegian ambassador to china per ravne presided over and addressed the opening ceremony. he stated that the current exhibition would further enhance the existing good relations between china and norway and between the two peoples.

olav krause saettem, head of the exhibition delegation and export director of kongsberg, also spoke. he pointed out that the aim of holding this exhibition was "to lay a foundation for long-term industrial cooperation of mutual benefit and mutual trust between the two sides."

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, then spoke. he said: "this is the first norwegian exhibition in china. the daily increasing friendly contacts between china and norway conform to the interests and desires of the two peoples. they not only help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, but also provide favourable conditions for trade development between the two countries."

after the speech, li yung-ting cut ribbon for the exhibition.

later, ambassador per ravne and exhibition delegation leader olav krause saettem, together with li yung-ting, and leading members of departments of the chinese foreign ministry and the ministry of foreign trade as well as peking citizens, inspected machines and photos at the exhibition.

diplomatic envoys and officials of the finnish, swedish and danish embassies in peking also attended the opening ceremony.

## CHINA AND PANAMA

### Panamanian Head of Government Receives Chinese Representatives to UN Security Council Meetings

(NCNA-English Panama City, Mar. 18, 1973)

general omar torrijos, head of the government of the republic of panama, received huang hua, chinese representative, and hsiung hsiang-hui, deputy representative, to the panama meetings of the u.n. security council, at contadora island this afternoon and had a friendly talk with them.

the chinese representatives and the representatives of other countries to the current u.n. security council meetings were invited by the panamanian government to make a sightseeing tour of contadora island, 35 miles southeast of panama city.

general torrijos gave a dinner at the island yesterday evening in honour of the representatives of the various countries to the panama meetings.

## CHINA AND ROMANIA

### Romanian Cultural Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 18, 1973)

the romanian cultural delegation with dumitru popescu as leader and mihnea gheorghiu as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit here and left for kwangchow by special plane today in the company of comrade shih shao-hua.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu is with the delegation on its kwangchow tour.

the romanian cultural delegation arrived here by special plane from shanghai yesterday morning. lai ko-ko, deputy secretary of the chekiang provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests yesterday evening. the banquet was followed by a theatrical performance given by local artists.

during their stay in hangchow, the romanian comrades visited a primary school and had a discussion on revolutionizing education with its teachers. they also visited the hangchow silk mill and toured the scenic west lake.

upon its arrival in and departure from hangchow, the delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by comrade lai ko-ko, chen ping, a standing committee member of the c.p.c. provincial committee, and chou feng, deputy secretary of the hangchow municipal committee of the c.p.c. and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

## CHINA AND UN

### Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets UNIDO Executive Director

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1973)**

chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation here today with ibrahim helmi abdel-rahman, executive director of the united nations industrial development organisation, and its officials gunnar karl albert kastengren and ramesh prasad upadhyay.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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YOUNG AND OLD CADRES

## A Hsien Committee in Kwangtung Carries Out Party's Policy Toward Cadres and Fully Arouses Revolutionary Enthusiasm of New and Old Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1973)

(NCNA Canton, March 20, 1973) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the CCP committee of Shunte hsien, Kwangtung, pays close attention to carrying out the Party's policy toward cadres and arousing the enthusiasm of the basic-level cadres, thereby further reinforcing the building of the basic-level leading groups and promoting the development of the excellent situation of revolution and production throughout this hsien.

In the course of strengthening building of the basic-level leading groups, the Shunte hsien Party committee does its utmost to act toward the basic-level cadres correctly. It conscientiously studies Chairman Mao's teaching "We must believe that over 90 percent of the cadres are good or comparatively good," analyzes the condition of the basic-level leading groups and understands that most of the basic-level cadres in the countryside were activists in the political movements that took place after the agrarian reform, that they have good family backgrounds, have deep proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao, and have a strong desire to take the socialist road. It is true that some of them have shortcomings and have made mistakes of one sort or another, which are chiefly problems of thinking and understanding. They can be made to do their work well provided they continue to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

For this reason, the leaders of the hsien committee often go deeply into the basic-level to inquire promptly into new problems emerging from the basic-level leading groups and help the cadres in raising their understanding, improving their style of work and doing their work well. Thanks to the

strengthening of training and education of the basic-level cadres, the broad masses of basic-level cadres continue to raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution. They lead the broad masses on to achieving new results in the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, a number of new cadres have joined the basic-level leading groups in this hsien. The number of newly-promoted secretaries of Party branches of production brigades alone accounts for over 25 percent of the total number of secretaries of Party branches of production brigades in the hsien. The hsien committee holds that: Organizationally achieving the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young does not amount to having developed the role of the "three-in-one combination." Only by cementing unity between young and old cadres, bringing the skills of the young and old cadres into full play and arousing all positive factors will it be really possible to exploit the power of the "three-in-one combination."

To solve this problem, the hsien committee chiefly grasps the following three measures:

First, to do ideological work meticulously, proceed from various quarters to help the old cadres raise their consciousness of line struggle, bring their enthusiasm into full play, and bring them into play as the backbone.

Second, to use new cadres boldly and actively train them, and constantly examine the condition of the carrying out of this item of work.

Third, to criticize repeatedly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of violating the Party's policy toward cadres, and clearly distinguish between the right line and the wrong line regarding the cadre problem.

These measures help raise the consciousness of the young and old cadres in the line struggle, cement the unity among the "squad members" and bring the "three-in-one combination" group into play.

To raise the theoretical level and policy-understanding level of the basic-level cadres, the Party committee of Shunte hsien not only pays attention to improving the study system usually observed by the basic-level Party branches, but also puts the training of cadres on its agenda of day-to-day work and trains the basic-level cadres in a planned way. In 1971, training was given to more than 4,600 members of Party branch committees in the whole hsien; in 1972, training was given to basic-level Party branch committee members who were responsible for propaganda, youth work and women's work. After training, these cadres effectively raised their consciousness of the line and built up their working ability.

In the course of such activities as re-election of the basic-level Party branches, summing up of working experience, and rectification style of work, the leadership of Shunte hsien also pays attention to leading the cadres to sum up their experiences and lessons conscientiously in the light of reality and to make strenuous efforts to raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

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## A Group of New Cadres in Ch'angp'ing Hsien in Suburban Peking Take Leading Posts at Commune Level

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking dated March 20, 1973) In the light of the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause laid down by Chairman Mao, the CCP committee of Ch'angp'ing hsien in suburban Peking has in the past six months and more selected a group of young cadres from the countryside and promoted them to the leading posts at the commune level. In the 24 rural people's communes in this hsien, 48 new cadres have taken the positions of deputy secretary of commune Party committees or vice chairman of commune revolutionary committees. Most of them are between 25 to 35 years of age, and 35 of them are below 30 years old. Forming one with the old cadres, these new cadres play an active role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

In the summer of last year, the CCP Ch'angp'ing hsien committee analyzed the condition of the force of commune-level leading cadres in the whole hsien: The overwhelming majority of the leading cadres at or above the level of deputy secretary of a commune Party committee or vice chairman of a commune revolutionary committee in this hsien are old cadres who began to take part in work during the years of the revolutionary wars before the nationwide liberation. They are experienced in revolutionary struggle. After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, they have further regained their revolutionary youth and are now playing the role of backbone in leadership work at the commune level.

In order to enforce better the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leading organs of the commune and to train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, it is necessary, in the opinion of the hsien committee, to select a group of young cadres from the rural areas and promote them to the leading positions in various communes.

For this reason, the hsien committee called meetings of secretaries of the commune Party committees five times and organized them to review Chairman Mao's great teaching on the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and to discuss emphatically the vital meaning of the selection and training of successors who will carry on the proletarian revolutionary cause to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of capitalist restoration, and the building of socialism, and to discuss also the duty of the old cadres to train new cadres.

It also helped all to make an analysis in the light of the realities, making them understand that: Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, large groups of young cadres in the countryside have raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution and

have grown up quickly in the course of practical struggle. It is entirely possible to select outstanding elements among them and to promote them to leading positions at the commune level.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the Party committees of all communes actively recommended the young new cadres. With the consent of the hsien committee, some new cadres have been put one after another at leading positions in various communes.

Most of these new elements in the leading organs of various communes in Ch'angp'ing hsien belong to the cultural level of a junior middle school student or higher. They have worked for a few years at the basic level in the countryside. They know well the condition, past and present, of the local class struggle and struggle for production. At the new leading posts, they are full of vigor and vitality, work with all-out effort, and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's various proletarian policies.

Yang Kuei-ch'in, deputy secretary of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Tatungliu commune, returned to the countryside to participate in labor upon graduation from junior middle school in 1963. She was posted successively as accountant and political instructor of a production team and deputy secretary of the Party branch of a production brigade. After being promoted to the leading position at the commune level, she went deeply to work in a brigade where she, relying on the Party branch, ran a brigade-wide study class to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and organized the leading elements to study conscientiously the series of Chairman Mao's instructions such as "The line is the key link; once it is grasped everything falls into place," and to grasp the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as a matter of primary importance."

Meanwhile, she helped the leading elements of the brigade to integrate themselves with the masses, to adhere to the main orientation of the revolutionary struggle during the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, to handle correctly the qualitatively different contradictions, to go all out to exploit all positive factors and to unite with all forces that could be united with, thereby giving an impetus to the development of various branches of work.

In many communes, the old cadres show warm-hearted concern for the new cadres in doing their work and help them to grow up healthily.

Kuo Chao-hsiang, secretary of the Party committee of Peich'ichia commune, and Liu Ching-ming, deputy secretary of the Party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the same commune, were old cadres who joined the Party in 1945 and participated in work during the war of liberation. They gave the new cadres free rein in work and at the same time gave them concrete help, enabling them to acquire skills in the course of practice.

Encouraged and helped by the old cadres, Chao Kuei-tung, a 26-year-old new cadre, deputy secretary of the Party committee and vice chairman of the

revolutionary committee of this commune, dared to think and to act. During practice, he built up his independent working abilities rather quickly.

The Party committee of Ch'angp'ing hsien vigorously equips the new cadres with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. It stresses that new cadres must study perseveringly while in active service and take an active part in the regular study-day activities conducted by the commune. It also draws up a plan of organizing the new cadres to go to the hsien headquarters to attend cadres' reading classes and study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Many of the new cadres indicate that they will never fail to live up to the eager hopes the Party and the masses have placed on them, but under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they will vigorously contribute toward the revolutionary cause.

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## Party Committee of A Certain Artillery Regiment on Hainan Island Strengthens Revolutionary Unity Between Old and New Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 20, 1973)

(NCNA Canton, March 19, 1973) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause," the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment of the People's Liberation Army stationed on Hainan Island strengthens revolutionary unity between the new and old cadres and vigorously leads the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and go on winning new victories.

Some of the members of the Party committee of this regiment joined the army during the War of Liberation and others after the nationwide liberation, and still others were selected and promoted from among the basic-level cadres not long ago. The old cadres regard it their political duty to help the young cadres and constantly help them in conscientiously reading works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and in continuously raising their theoretical level and building up their working abilities.

A standing committee member and deputy commissar of the regiment's Party committee, Huang Chung-chien is a cadre of a minority nationality who joined the army in 1955. After taking up the leading post of this regiment, he worked enthusiastically and vigorously. But he easily neglected his reading and study when he was very busy with day-to-day work. Upon discovering this situation, Hsü Chih-hsin, Party committee secretary and political commissar of this regiment, warmly helped him raise his understanding of reading and study, told him his experience of working and studying simultaneously, and gave him concrete help in solving difficult problems in study. Helped by Hsü, Huang Chung-chien perseveringly combined criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work with reading and study, and made strenuous efforts to read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. He persevered in study every day no matter how busy he might be with his official work.

The old cadres of the regiment's Party committee also pay particular attention to developing the enthusiasm and creativeness of the young cadres and enabling them to raise their ability to work independently and to meet the needs of their positions as quickly as possible.

Liu Chiu-chun, a young cadre and chief of staff of this regiment, took up the leading post not long ago. In drawing up a plan for preparations for training in the new year, he paid one-sided attention to training aids and the training ground and neglected ideological and political work in the course of training. Hsü Wei-liang, deputy secretary of the Party committee and commanders of this regiment, held that it was certainly important to grasp the preparations for the training aids and the training ground, but first of all, efforts should be made to launch ideological mobilization and to rectify the thinking that

guided training in the new year. Accordingly, he went with Liu Chiu-chun to the companies to investigate the ideas of the cadres and the fighters about military training. He first grasped the thinking that guided the training and then gave him concrete help in making preparations for the training aids and the training ground. As a result, military training was carried out with better results in the companies.

The young cadres of this regiment's Party committee go on their own initiative to learn from the old cadres and make strenuous efforts to learn from the good style and good experiences of the old cadres.

Liu Kung-i, a standing committee member of the Party committee and director of the political department of this regiment, was promoted directly from the post of a company political officer to the leading post at the regiment level. In doing his work, he pays attention to finding the old cadres' strong points and uses them to make up his shortcomings. He once went with the howitzer battalion to carry out military training in another locality. He discovered that a deputy regiment commander responsible for guiding training had rich experience in political work. Accordingly, he paid attention to learning from him the honorable traditions of the PLA in doing political work. In the course of training, he often went deeply into the companies to carry out exercise together with the cadres and the fighters so as to see their ideological condition clearly and to carry out ideological and political work arduously and meticulously on them. He accomplished his task with rather good results.

In making arrangements of work, the Party committee of this artillery regiment also pays attention to grouping the new and the old cadres so that they may learn from each other and make progress together in the course of accomplishing their tasks together.

At the end of last year, the whole regiment carried out training in ball firing at fixed targets. The regiment's Party committee decided to send Yen Shu-fa, a deputy regiment commander who had practical experience, and Liu Chiu-chun, chief of staff who had taken up his post not long ago, to organize and direct this training program. After accepting this task, the two of them conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant military writings time and again, studied the task together and made dispositions for this ball firing practice.

In the course of training, taking into consideration Liu's weak point of lacking practical experience, Yen paid particular attention to telling him our Army's honorable traditions of training troops for battle and enthusiastically taught him his experience of directing a battle. On the basis of the terrain of this ball firing practice and in the spirit of the instructions given by the higher level, he gave him concrete help in organizing and commanding this training successfully.

At the same time, Yen also paid attention to learning from Liu. In picking the target range, Liu, despite difficulties and hard work, went on his own initiative to join the company cadres in crossing mountains and

surveying the area in the wilderness. Yen was deeply educated by this and humbly learned this good thinking and good style of working arduously and in a down-to-earth manner. In the course of training, they united and fought together as one, imposed stern demands on themselves carried out training rigidly, achieving good results in this firing practice.

When Liu Hai-wen, deputy political commissar of this artillery regiment, was director of the political department, Huang Chung-chien, another deputy political commissar was a clerk of the political department. Because of the needs of work, the two of them are now taking similar posts. In doing various items of work, they respect each other and work in close cooperation. Liu often tells Huang his experience in doing leadership work and gives him active support in work. Huang humbly learned from Liu in doing anything and makes progress continuously.

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INTELLECTUALS POLICY

## Party Committee of Kirin Applied Chemistry Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leads Scientific Research Workers To the Road of Integration with Workers and Peasants

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1973)

(NCNA Changchun, March 20, 1973) The Party committee of Kirin Applied Chemistry Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences implements in an all-round manner the Party's policy toward intellectuals and actively leads the scientific research workers in taking the road of integration with workers and peasants, thereby promoting ideological revolutionization of the intellectuals and development of scientific research throughout the institute.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of Kirin Applied Chemistry Research Institute has learned this after summing up the experience in the struggle between the two lines on the front of science and technology: To take a firm hold of the education and remolding of intellectuals in the course of uniting with and using them is an important part of the content of the all-round implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals and also a task requiring long-term and arduous efforts. For this reason, it on the one hand organized the scientific research workers to study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, to conduct education in ideology and political line and to distinguish between the correct line and the wrong one, and on the other hand seriously made arrangements for them to go to factories and villages to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants.

When these scientific research workers were in factories and villages, the Party organizations at all levels of this institute, taking into consideration the current situation of class struggle and the concrete conditions of each of these research workers, paid attention to helping them rectify their attitude, receive re-education humbly and remold their world outlook and encouraged them to wipe out idealist transcendentalism, to apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in guiding scientific experiments, and to overcome their ideological obstacles promptly.

After the research workers returned to their offices, the Party organizations again called informal meetings and report meetings to help sum up and exchange their accomplishments and experiences in changing their world outlook. They promptly commended those who had integrated themselves well with the workers and peasants and had made inventions and creations, and encouraged them to go on advancing.

In the past two years and more,this institute established cooperation and ties with more than 50 factories in Changchun, Peking, Shanghai, Harbin and Sian and sent the scientific research workers to them for close to 1,000 man-times. Many of these scientific research workers ate and lived for a long

time in the factories and got together with the workers and cadres there to carry out scientific experiments and to solve difficult technical problems, achieving tremendous results ideologically and in scientific work.

One of the scientific research workers of this institute once went to a factory, bringing with her a rather urgent task of scientific research, and made experiments together with the workers. In the course of experiment, she met an obstacle: When being rolled, some plastic substance stuck to the upper part of the speedily rotating triplex-roller device. At that moment, if the machine was to be stopped so the plastic could be removed, the experiment would be delayed and rather serious loss caused to the work. On the other hand, it would be very dangerous to work near the rotating rollers. While she could not decide what to do, a worker unhesitatingly climbed up the stand of the triplex-roller device and promptly removed the plastic substance sticking to the rollers, thereby surmounting the obstacle in work and guaranteeing normal progress of the experiment.

The workers' revolutionary selfless spirit deeply impressed her. She was old and was not strong physically, but in the course of integrating with the workers, she perseveringly went deeply into realities, learned humbly from the masses of workers and actively made use of her technical knowledge, thereby accomplishing with rather good results the task of scientific research assigned her by the state.

A young research assistant of this research institute came to Tach'ing Oilfield to carry out an item of scientific research. At first, his experiments failed many times and he was somewhat disheartened. But, the workers who worked together with him took no heed of personal gain and loss but were bent on accomplishing the state's task as quickly as possible. After making a comparison, this young research assistant saw the shortcomings in his thinking and came to understand that he must first remove his ideological obstacles before he could overcome the technical obstacles. After that, he went more consciously to form one with the workers and actively seized heavy, tiring and dirty work to do, so as to temper his revolutionary will. After making experiments repeatedly together with the workers, he eventually overcame difficulties and succeeded in developing a new technological process of preventing corrosion in piping.

Show warm concern and guided actively by the Party organizations, the scientific research workers of this institute integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, continuously raise their ideological consciousness and further arouse their enthusiasm and creativeness in serving socialist construction. The scientific research workers engaged in analytical chemistry learned while working in the factories that the metallurgical industries urgently needed a kind of spectroscope for analytical use beside the furnace. They actively racked their brains and very quickly suggested a plan of research on and making of this spectroscope, which attracted the close attention and won the support of the Party committee of the research institute. The research institute immediately formed cooperation with the units concerned and established a "three-in-one" group comprising workers, scientific research workers and revolutionary cadres. This group quickly started research and making of

the spectroscope. As a result, it succeeded in making this kind of spectroscope within a short period of time, contributing to the development of metallurgical industry and geological and scientific research in China.

It was in this way that many of the subjects of research conducted by this institute were suggested in the course of practical production. The needs of practical production pushed forward the development of scientific research; the scientific research workers integrated themselves with the workers and conscientiously summed up the workers' rich practical experience, thereby quickening the progress of experiments and research.

In the past two years and more, Kirin Applied Chemistry Research Institute accomplished 27 items of scientific research for the state, succeeded in making a batch of new materials and new instruments of an advanced level and developing a number of new technological processes, and wrote more than 120 reports on the research made.

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## BASIC LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

### Party Committees at All Levels in Panchin District Reinforces Building of Rural Party Branches

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang dated March 20, 1973) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committees at all levels in Panchin District, Liaoning Province, conscientiously strengthen ideological and organizational building of the Party branches, perseveringly educate the leading members of the rural Party branches and the broad masses of Party members in the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and continuously increased their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing the revolution. This brings into full play the role of the basic-level Party organizations as a fighting bastion and the role of the Party members as vanguards and models.

While conducting education in the Party's basic line, the Party committees at all levels in Panchin District directed the leading members of the rural Party branches and the Party members to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously, to raise their theoretical level vigorously and to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line.

Since last year, the District Party Committee and the Party committees of the various hsien, ch'ü, farms and people's communes under it have held 78 reading classes attended by more than 4,800 secretaries and members of rural Party branches and Party members. After attending these reading classes these basic-level Party cadres and Party members have built up their ability t distinguish between true and false Marxism and raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After returning to their positions of work, many of them have actively plunged into the three great revolutionary movements, achieving inspiring results.

In the reading class run by the Party committee of a farm, Chia Jui-sheng, secretary of the Party branch of Paichia brigade of Kaochia Farm in Tawa ch'ü, conscientiously studied such Marxist-Leninist works as the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" and Chairman Mao's works, thereby understanding more clearly the protracted and complex nature of class struggle in the countryside. After returning to the brigade, he took the class struggle as the key link, grasped revolution and promoted production, and regularly organized the masses to carry out activities of recounting past sufferings and thinking about present happiness and to criticize the crimes of the class enemy, thereby strengthening the concept of class struggle of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the cadres. The Party members, cadres and the masses of the whole brigade are united as one and strive for betterment. Last year, they overcame a serious drought. Grain and vegetable crops gave a much greater output than that in 1971.

In the winter of 1971, the Party committee of Panchin District also transferred more than 700 people including leading cadres and office cadres at

the levels of the hsien, ch'ü, farm and people's commune, and students of "May 7" cadre schools, to stay and work in 72 production brigades where the Party's basic-level work was rather weak and production did not increase much, to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work penetratingly, to educate the cadres and Party members in the Party's basic line, and to strengthen the building of the Party branches of these brigades organizationally and ideologically one after another. After the hard work for one year and more, these 72 brigades went through a remarkable change, their Party branches strengthened their fighting power, and they carried out the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture penetratingly. In 1972, they overcame an extraordinarily serious drought and grain output increased by an average of over 30 percent as against that in 1971. Eight of these brigades had their grain output doubled that of 1971.

In Maochia brigade of Chienchin farm in Tawa ch'ü, the condition of class struggle was complex, production developed slowly, and the commune members had to buy public grain. This brigade was known for its backwardness in this ch'ü. Last year, with the help of the working group of the District Party Committee, the leading members of the Party branch of this brigade conscientiously studied the Party's basic line, squarely criticized the revisionist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in conjunction with the realities of class struggle and the line struggle in this brigade, and continuously led the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement to develop in depth.

Through study and revolutionary mass criticism, leading members of the Party branch and the broad masses of Party members raised their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle tremendously and led the masses to whip up an upsurge of the campaign of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

As a result, this brigade whose per-mow output long remained at the level of 300 to 400 catties became an advanced model in learning from Tachai in the whole ch'ü. It was attacked by serious natural disasters in 1971 and 1972, but its grain output in these two years "crossed the Yangtze" and per-mow output exceeded 800 catties, public reserves increased year after year, and the income of the masses doubled. This brigade made ever greater contributions to the state.

In the course of strengthening ideological and organizational building of the rural Party branches, the Party committees at all levels in Panchin District conscientiously implemented the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress. The leading members of the Party branch of Hsingan brigade of Wuchia commune in Panshan ch'ü formerly were not united very well, which weakened fighting strength of the Party branch. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the leading members of the Party branch--with the help of the higher-level Party committee--raised their consciousness of the line, consciously protected the Party's unity and led the broad masses to carry out in a down-to-earth manner the campaign of learning from Tachai in agriculture. After a year's hard struggle, total grain output was 1,720,000 catties, exceeding that of 1971 by over 60 percent.

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PARTY IN INDUSTRY

## Party Organization of An Electrical Controllers Plant in Kansu Teaches Party Lessons in Light of the Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-Style Movement

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 20, 1973)

(NCNA Lanchow, March 19, 1973) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party organization of Ch'angch'eng Electrical Controllers Plant in T'ienshui, Kansu, sets up and improves the system of Party lessons, periodically teaches Party lessons to Party members and non-Party activists and strengthens the Party's ideological construction, thereby developing an excellent situation of revolution and production.

Over 30 percent of the more than 320 Party members of this plant are new Party members who were admitted into the Party after the great proletarian cultural revolution. For the purpose of further raising the Party members' consciousness of line struggle and to increase the fighting strength of the Party branch, the Party organization of this plant has since September of last year perseveringly educated Party members by teaching them Party lessons. Under the leadership of the Party committee of this plant, a group for leading the teaching of Party lessons has been formed comprising responsible comrades of the Party committee, secretaries of the Party branches and Party members who are capable of teaching lessons and a plan for teaching the Party lessons was drawn up. Party members are organized periodically to carry out study, with Party nature, the Party's basic program and final goal, the five "musts" for Party members, the Party's discipline and the history of the intra-Party struggle between the two lines as the content.

This plant teaches Party lessons in close conjunction with the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement. In learning a lesson, the Party members have to study the relevant theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to criticize penetratingly the revisionist fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and to appreciate profoundly the far-reaching meaning of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't conspire and intrigue."

For instance, in studying Party nature, Party members are led to study conscientiously statements by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the fact that the Communist Party is the highest organizational form of the proletariat, to criticize the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of frenziedly changing the Party's nature and the Party's basic line and policies, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, thereby making them understand more clearly the essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and building up their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

In studying Party discipline, Party members study the relevant teachings of Lenin and Chairman Mao on the problem of discipline, penetratingly criticize the crimes of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in violating the Party's discipline, and come to understand that discipline is the guarantees for the carrying out of the line and that only by consciously observing the Party's discipline and protecting the Party's unity can the Party members play the role of proletarian vanguard fighters in the struggle.

Because the Party lessons are taught in close conjunction with the key link of the struggle between the two lines, the Party members and the non-Party activists who participate in study can distinguish more clearly between Chairman Mao's line of Party building and the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and have raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

After learning the Party lessons, the Party members generally raise their ideological consciousness, strengthen their proletarian Party spirit, combine their work with the far-reaching goal of communism, do their work conscientiously and dutifully and make constant efforts to improve their work. Many of them consciously put the revolutionary interests in the first position and do whatever the Party wants them to do. They fear no hardships and bravely pick heavy loads to carry.

After studying the lesson on the five musts for Party members, an old worker of the tools workshop who joined the Party in 1954 compared himself with these five musts and conscientiously tried to find his shortcomings, thereby further arousing his revolutionary spirit. He strives to impose demands on himself in accordance with the five musts for Party members, winning praises from the masses.

A Party member, the technician of the technical design office was assigned with the task of designing and trial-making a new product in early 1972. He lacked confidence at first. After learning the Party lessons, he understood that each of the new products was closely related to socialist construction, and if he failed to do his job well, his fight for communism would become an empty talk. In day time, he went to the workshop to labor together with the workers. At night, he read through home and foreign reference materials. His eyes turned red as a result of lack of sleep and he also became emaciated. But with the help of the workers, he eventually accomplished his task of designing and trial-making the new product.

As a result of the influence by the Party members' exemplary deeds, the just spirit of the proletariat prevails throughout the plant. More people make greater contributions to the revolution, and fewer people pay attention to personal loss and gain. More people constitute unity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and fewer people insistently stick to their personal opinions. More people consciously observe the revolutionary discipline, and the phenomena of lack of organization and lack of discipline become rare. The broad masses of Party members and workers and staff members

conscientiously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, actively grasp revolution and promote production. A new atmosphere pervades on the fronts of revolution and production throughout the plant.

The state plans for 1972 regarding the targets of the total value of output, the output of major products, the profits submitted to the state, and labor productivity of the whole staff were overfulfilled, supplying large quantities of electrical controllers to the departments of mining, metallurgy and petroleum and chemical industries, and giving vigorous support to socialist construction.

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FORESTRY

## Develop Science and Technique of Agriculture and Forestry with Greater, Quicker, Better and More Economical Results To Stimulate Production in Both Fields

- The Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences organizes scientific and technical service teams and sends them deep into the midst of basic levels to join local cadres and people in carrying out scientific and experiment activities, greatly stimulating the ideological remolding of intellectuals

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 18, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, March 17, 1973) The Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences organizes scientific and technical personnel for walking the road of integration with workers and peasants. In the past two years and more, 33 scientific and technical service groups and service teams have been sent deep into the midst of basic levels to study, sum up, publicize and popularize advanced mass experience. Along with local cadres and people, they have launched scientific and experiment activities. Great achievements are made in stimulating the ideological remolding of intellectuals and the development of science and technology in agriculture and forestry.

Deeply involved in basic levels, various scientific and technical groups (teams) humbly receive re-education and invite old workers, old poor peasants and cadres to recount their family history, village history and the history of two-line struggle within the Party. Continuously they receive class education, line education and revolutionary tradition education. In the process of integration with the workers and peasants, many scientific and technical personnel have consciously transformed their world outlook and developed an affection for the workers and peasants.

When the Yenan Service Group first arrived at Tsaoyüan brigade, the Party branch of the brigade raised the question about the low yield of wheat grown on mountain sides locally and expressed the hope for an experiment with wheat grown downhill to score a higher yield. At first, some scientific and technical personnel of the service group were afraid that they might fail in the experiment. They lacked the courage to start on the job with vigor. Later, under the inspiration of poor and lower-middle peasants, they looked for shortcomings in their thinking and feelings. They came to realize that the needs of local production development dictated the theme for scientific experiment and that boldness should be shown in practice. Therefore, along with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tsaoyüan, they fought bravely in the fields from dawn to dusk and often worked late into the night watering the wheat fields. At last, success was won in growing wheat downhill. This paved the way for the winning of a high yield in agriculture locally. Last year, for the 97 mow of wheat of the Tsaoyüan brigade, the per-mow yield reached 538 catties. For 10 mow of high-yield land, per-mow output came to 803 catties.

Of the scientific and technical service group sent to a fixed point of stay in bamboo-producing Anchi, Chekiang, the overwhelming majority of personnel had never had any experience with bamboo production. The great mobility of the work, the unsettled way of life, and other factors for a time gave rise to discontent. Later, thanks to re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, they realized that in this vast rural world, so long as we worked in a down-to-earth manner according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we could surely achieve something. Their determination to strike root in the countryside to do scientific research gradually grew firm. For two years, with an eye to the key problems in local production, they together with the "three-in-one" scientific and technical group launched into summing up and popularizing the bamboo production experiences and did researches involving the preservation of winter bamboo shoots for regeneration, the prevention and treatment of the wilting disease of a certain variety of bamboo shoots, etc. Achievements were scored. An impetus was given to production. This received the good comment of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Various scientific and technical service groups (teams) reached the forefront of production to join local cadres and people in carrying out "three-in-one" scientific and experiment activities. A number of comprehensive or specialized experiment points were set up. Through personal practice, the scientific and technical service groups of the nine units which went to Tachai brigade and Hsiyang hsien to practice the "three-in-one" system with local cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants came to understand that participation in "three-in-one" mass scientific and experiment activities is a good way of integration with workers and peasants to be followed by scientific and technical personnel. It helps guiding scientific work along the mass line and integrating theory with practice. It also helps intellectuals ideological remolding and stimulates the development of production and science and technique.

When first placed downward, due to an inadequate understanding of the role to be played in the "three-in-one" arrangement, some scientific and technical personnel of scientific and technical service groups stayed content with only participation in labor. They were afraid of assuming risks in scientific researchand of losing face through failure. To counter these ideas, the poor and lower-middle peasants said poignantly to them, "You are very keen on labor and take hardships with great endurance. That's well and good. Without getting involved in labor, you cannot form close ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants. But it will not do to concentrate solely on labor to the exclusion of scientific experiment. After all,you are not really commune members." After hearing the criticism of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the service group held in time a study class and studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The question of 'For whom?' is after all a fundamental one and one of principle." In the light of the poor and lower-middle peasants' idea of doing farming for the revolution, its members found shortcomings in their own thinking and made out the orientation. Therefore, everyone bravely accepted assignments and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in launching vigorous "three-in-one" scientific experiment activities at various points.

In the spring of last year, the Party committee of the Tachai brigade called for the experimental planting of rice on Hut'ou Mountain. After this assignment was taken up, one difficulty followed another. Due to the seepage of the mountainside, the summer torrential rains were followed by serious loss of water and soil. At the sight of this, the scientific and technical personnel were worried. They were afraid of having nothing to show for their efforts in cultivating the fields of Tachai. In the face of difficulties, the cadres and the masses of the Tachai brigade remained very firm. They said to them, "What is to be feared? Let's keep up the experiment. What should be done should be done!" They also regaled them with a story of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai triumphing over a flood in 1963. They were encouraged to banish their misgivings and carry on the experiment with boldness.

The lofty spirit of the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in fighting heaven and earth was a source of great inspiration and strength to the scientific and technical personnel. They overcame the lack of firmness of intellectuals and again broke into big strides in a march forward--facing difficulties headon. After several months of effort, they at last successfully planted rice atop Hut'ou Mountain for the first time. Per-mow output came to 1,270 catties. At the time of harvesting, the scientific and technical personnel said with a deep understanding acquired, "This patch of golden paddies is a result of the 'three-in-one' scientific experiment. It is also a result of our having received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants."

While carrying out "three-in-one" scientific and experiment activities with local cadres and people and receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, the scientific and technical personnel staying at other experimental points in Hsiyang hsien also achieved much politically and ideologically. Along the lines of the "three-in-one" arrangement, they carried out over 100 items of production and scientific experiment activities. Prominent results were achieved.

The scientific and technical personnel of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences staying at fixed points in various areas came to realize that the "three-in-one" arrangement in scientific experiment in agriculture and forestry calls into full play the enthusiasm of the leadership, the masses and technical personnel, combines experiment, demonstrations and popularization, and is an effective means of developing science and technology in agriculture and forestry with greater, quicker, better and more economical results and stimulate agricultural and forestry production.

For over two years, various service teams and service groups have joined the masses in selecting many fine seed strains for agricultural crops, such as the early-ripening, anti-disease and high-yield varieties fit for local cultivation, and in carrying out many experiments involving the improvement of the cultivation technique, the reformation of the farming system, soil fertility, the prevention and treatment of insect pests, etc. In such fields as forest management, timber industry, improvement of livestock strains, prevention and

treatment of animal and fowl diseases, etc., they have also done a lot about experimentation and research and the popularization of techniques.

On the basis of a summing-up of over two years of practice, the personnel of various scientific and technical service groups and service teams of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences are determined to further read and study conscientiously, to launch a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification effort and to more consciously forge ahead along the road of integration between workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao, in order to make a still greater contribution toward the development of science and technology in agriculture and forestry and the stimulation of production in both fields.

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PUBLICATIONS

## "Selected Poems of Eugene Pottier" Published in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1973)

"selected poems of eugene pottier" in chinese translation has been published here by the people's literature publishing house in commemoration of the 102nd anniversary of the paris commune, which falls on march 18. pottier was the great proletarian poet of the paris commune and author of the famous proletarian song, the "internationale".

the poems are preceded by the article "eugene pottier" written in 1913 by lenin, revolutionary teacher of the proletariat. the first print of the selected poems runs to 200,000 copies.

pottier was born into a poor paris workers' family on october 4, 1816. he began to take part in worker's movement from his early years. in the days of the great paris commune, he was elected a member of the commune. with militant songs pottier spread the revolutionary ideas and spirit of the paris commune to awaken the consciousness of the people. lenin praised pottier as "one of the greatest propagandists by song".

twenty of pottier's poems are included in this selection. among them are his important poems "l'internationale", "la commune a passe par la", "le monument des federes", "l'insurge", "le mur voile" and "the workingmen of america to the workingmen of france". they vividly reflect the arduous and heroic revolutionary struggle of the working class in the days of the paris commune.

WOMAN PARTY SECRETARY

Woman Party Secretary on East China Islet

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Mar. 20, 1973)

vast improvements have been made by the 110 families in a fishing brigade in chiaochou bay in east china's shantung province since 40-year-old yang hsi-o became party secretary in 1966. last year's catch was 385 tons, nearly nine times the 1965 figure.

this daughter of poor peasants was elected chairman of the women's association on chucha island in the early years after liberation and was a pace-setter in the cooperation and commune movements.

one of her first actions after becoming party secretary was to hold a discussion with the cadres and masses on how to develop their collective fishery production by buying motorized junks for working shoals at sea apart from fishing near the shore. their collective funds were adequate and in the autumn of 1966 they bought two motorized junks. their income that year jumped 55 per cent compared with 1965. the brigade has since added six smaller motorized junks to swell its fishing fleet. sturdy, light nylon fishing nets are now used.

in the winter of 1970, the need for a fishing harbour and dock was given priority. when the fishermen were out to the sea, yang hsi-o and other members of the party branch mobilized 90 people, men and women, out of the total population of 514 to start the project. they made chisels and hammer to extract stones and carried the building material on shoulder poles. yang hsi-o also joined the men in constructing the dock. in 40 days of hard work, they completed a 60-metre-long dock which shelters the fishing fleet from strong wind.

yang hsi-o organized the women to reclaim wasteland and build terraced fields while the men went out to sea. in the past few years they have turned 2,000 small scattered plots into 16 hectares of terraced farmland. they also sunk two fresh-water wells for the inhabitants and animals and also use them to irrigate the farmland.

yang hsi-o's husband is captain of a motorized junk and is out to sea most of the year. she has had 270 to 300 workdays to her credit every year since she became party secretary in 1966. after work, yang hsi-o does her household chores.

she has close ties with the masses and shows warm-hearted concern for them. yang hsi-o often visits the families of fishermen out to sea and families that have difficulties to help them solve problems.

thanks to her leadership, the fishing brigade has had good harvests and catches for seven years running. the 1972 output of grain was 6.75 tons per hectare as against 2.25 tons seven years ago. the collective accumulation funds have grown to half a million yuan and the fishermen's life is steadily improving.

## IRRIGATION

### More Pump Wells Added in North China Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 20, 1973)

the mass effort in the north china province of hopei to sink pump wells highlights the local people's determination to win a better harvest this year.

the province has added over 50,000 pump wells since last october, a threefold increase over the same period a year ago. the number of small and medium-sized water control projects in hilly areas increased more than a dozen times.

the present upsurge fits in with the overall plan to bring more land under irrigation. underground water was an important source for irrigation when the province defeated the worst drought in scores of years and won a good harvest last year.

in the heilungkang area, where one-third of the province's farmland is concentrated, most of the 15,800 new wells are being used to water winter wheat which is resuming green growth. the hilly chengteh area has added 3,500 new pump wells.

the principle guiding farmland improvement and water control work is to put stress on small projects that are built by communes and can bring quick results.

## CAPITAL GOODS

### Shanghai Turns Out More Capital Goods for Countryside

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 20, 1973)

shanghai, china's largest industrial city, is turning out far more capital goods for the countryside than before the cultural revolution began.

paddy tractors produced last year were 11 times that of 1965 while hand tractors increased 4.5 times during the same period. pumps were up 2.2 times, insecticide sprayers 13 times, insecticides 60 per cent, and chemical fertilizer 150 per cent.

the city supplied other parts of china with 300 sets of major equipment for making synthetic ammonia (each with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons) from 1970 to 1972. apart from fulfilling their 1972 production quotas, machinery plants rushed out more than 3,100 diesel engines and pumps and large numbers of farm machine parts in one month to help combat the drought in northern provinces. a dozen of highly effective insecticides with low toxicity were developed.

farm machinery plants constantly send personnel to study rural demands and collect suggestions for improvement. the shanghai fengshou tractor plant, which used to produce a single model for dry fields, has switched over to producing tractors for both dry and paddy fields. the improved model is lighter and has greater manoeuverability. it works faster and better.

workers and technicians from farm machinery plants often tour the countryside and teach commune members how to use and maintain farm machines and help train machine operators. skilled workers are sent to areas where new farm machines are introduced to give operating instructions.

the municipal industrial departments have made vigorous efforts to help shanghai's rural area develop industry. plants repairing and turning out farm machinery and implements have been set up in all the ten suburban counties while farm machinery workshops have been established at the commune and brigade levels. the small chemical fertilizer plants in the suburban counties doubled the 1966 output last year.

about 96 per cent of the farmland in shanghai's rural area is now irrigated and drained by electrical pumps. the tractor-ploughed area accounted for 75 per cent of the farmland in 1972 as against 17 per cent in 1965.

plant protection, animal feed, food processing, cotton ginning and wheat and rice threshing are nearly all mechanized or semi-mechanized.

Thanks to consistent help from the industrial departments, Shanghai's rural area had good grain and cotton harvests 11 years running.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND AR YEMEN

### New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to YAR President

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Mar. 19, 1973)

chang tsan-ming, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the yemen arab republic, presented his credentials to abdu rahman al eriani, president of the y.a.r. republican council, this morning.

after the presentation, president eriani had a friendly and cordial talk with the ambassador.

present at the presentation ceremony were y.a.r. acting foreign minister mohammed ali al akuwa and secretary-general of the republican council ahmed al radi.

present also were other diplomats of the chinese embassy.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on march 7.

## CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

### Professor Thomas Stapleton in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1973)

thomas stapleton, secretary-general of the international paediatrics association and a british-nationality professor of the institute of child health of the university of sydney in australia, arrived here on march 17 after visiting southern china from march 4 to march 16. he has come to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

hsieh hua, leading member of the host association, met and feted professor thomas stapleton this evening. they had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives from peking medical circles, including kao chin-e, fan kuang, chu fu-tang and wu jui-ping.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

## London Philharmonic Orchestra Gives First Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1973)

the london philharmonic orchestra gave its first performance here this evening.

the concert began with the orchestra playing the national anthems of china and britain. the british artists were warmly welcomed by the audience for their fine skills.

the theatre was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and british peoples.

attending the concert were wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hua lo-keng and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ting hsi-lin and yang chi, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of organizations concerned and musicians, including chang wen-chin, yu hui-yung, ting hsueh-sung, lin lin, li teh-lun and yin cheng-chung.

british ambassador to china j.m. addis and diplomatic officials of the british embassy in peking were present.

the london philharmonic orchestra is renowned for its performance of classics. the orchestra this evening presented for peking audience british composer edward elgar's overture, cockaigne ("in london town"), german classical composer johannes brahms' concerto for violin and orchestra in d and ludwig van beethoven's symphony 7 in a. conductor john pritchard, with his masterly guidance, helped make every piece a harmonious entirety. first violinist rodney friend and solo violinist miss ida haendel exhibited their exquisite technique and outstanding style of play.

as an expression of their friendly sentiments for the chinese people, the british artists played a passage, "the happy women fighters", from the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" to warm applause of the audience.

after the performance, wu teh and chiao kuan-hua mounted the stage and warmly shook hands with the british artists, congratulating them on their success. the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented a flower basket to the london philharmonic orchestra.

CHINA AND CHILE

## Chinese Embassy in Chile Holds Reception for Arrival of Chinese Ocean-Going Freighter

(NCNA-English Santiago, Mar. 19, 1973)

for the arrival of the chinese ocean-going freighter "kang ding", charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile ting hao held a reception on board the ship yesterday.

the ship is the first of its kind ever arriving in chile since the maritime transport agreement between the governments of china and chile was signed last january.

present at the reception were acting governor of valparaiso province juan orellana; mayor of valparaiso city sergio vuskovic; mayor of vina del mar city raul paez; and director of the maritime transport department of the ministry of public works and transport danilo penna.

president of the chile-china cultural institute julio benitez, chilean ambassador to china armando uribe and representatives of chinese residents in chile were also present.

captain hu hsi-hua and political commissar yu kuei-fan of the ship made a brief account of the freighter and showed the guests around in it.

during the reception, the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the development of chile-china friendship.

## CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### 1973 Sino-Czechoslovak Goods Exchange, Payments Agreement Signed in Prague

(NCNA-English Prague, Mar. 20, 1973)

the 1973 goods exchange and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the socialist republic of czechoslovakia was signed here today.

the agreement was signed by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation, and czechoslovak vice-minister of foreign trade m. brsa, head of the czechoslovak government trade delegation, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were andrej barcak, czechoslovak minister of foreign trade; m. hruza, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and a. hloch, vice-minister of foreign trade.

after the signature, minister barcak gave a banquet in honour of the chinese government trade delegation. chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia tsung ke-wen was also present.

## CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

### Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Opens in Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Mar. 19, 1973)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened here this afternoon. emperor haile selassie the first inaugurated the exhibition and cut the ribbon for it.

an atmosphere of warm friendship between china and ethiopia prevailed within and outside the exhibition hall. the national flags of the two countries were flying in the wind. a huge photo of chairman mao tsetung shaking hands with emperor selassie was hung at the entrance of the hall.

emperor selassie made a warm and cordial speech at the opening ceremony.

"ethiopia and china have enjoyed cordial and friendly relations for a long time," he said. "we also recall with satisfaction the friendly exchange of views which we have had with chairman mao tsetung and prime minister chou en-lai during our state visit to the people's republic of china on matters relating to relations between ethiopia and china and those issues affecting the cause of world peace. moreover, the hearty welcome which was accorded to us by the people of china during our visit has amply demonstrated and reaffirmed the historic links which our two countries have enjoyed and cherished."

emperor selassie went on to say, "those discussions have now materialized into concrete results, bringing about closer collaboration between the ethiopian and chinese peoples in economic and cultural fields."

he said, "we would also like to take this occasion to express our satisfaction for the active steps taken by the chinese government to increase the level of trade since the conclusion of the trade agreement between our two countries."

he said, "we feel confident that this exhibition which we are about to inaugurate will help in further expanding the trade relations existing between our two countries. such an exhibition, which is worthy of emulation besides serving to display merchandise with a view to promoting trade, will certainly help to foster genuine peace and friendship among the peoples of various lands by bringing them closer together."

emperor selassie said in conclusion, "in opening this economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china, we wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere best wishes for the continued good health and long life of chairman mao tsetung and prime minister chou en-lai as well as for the continued success, prosperity and well-being of the great chinese people."

among those present at the opening ceremony were members of the imperial family, prime minister aklilou habte wold, crown councillors yilma deressa and abebe retta, president of the senate abiye abebe, president of the chamber of deputies seife tadesse, minister of the imperial palace taferra work kidane wold, minister of finance mammo tadesse, minister of commerce, industry and tourism ketema yifru, mayor of addis ababa haile giorgis workineh and other high-ranking government officials.

leading members of international organizations here, federal secretary for economy of yugoslavia bosko dimitrijevic and the visiting delegation he leads, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries in addis ababa were also present.

minister of commerce, industry and tourism ketema yifru and chinese ambassador to eithiopia yu pei-wen also spoke at the opening ceremony. they praised the friendship and economic cooperation between the two countries and expressed their confidence in the further strengthening and development of the cooperation in various fields between the two countries in the days to come.

then emperor selassie and other distinguished ethiopian guests in the company of chinese ambassador yu pei-wen and head of the exhibition delegation li chuan visited the exhibition. the exhibition occupies an area of about 1,500 square metres with more than 2,000 exhibits on display. it comprises four sections: sino-ethiopian friendship, agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

emperor selassie showed great interest in the exhibition. after the visit he had a very warm and friendly conversation with the head of the exhibition delegation li chuan.

this evening, chinese ambassador yu pei-wen and head of the delegation li chuan gave a reception on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 20, 1973)

an eight-member workers' delegation of china arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions of japan.

leader of the delegation is wei ping-kuei, and deputy leader, liang chao.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were makoto ichikawa, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, makishiro abe, chairman of the federation of independent unions, tomitaro kaneda, vice-chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, and other leading members of the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions, as well as leading members of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the japan-china cultural exchange association.

mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in japan, was also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

a welcome meeting was held in the waiting room of the airport. makoto ichikawa and wei ping-kuei spoke at the meeting.

### Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with nakamura toshio, president of the mitsubishi bank, ltd. of japan, and his five-member party.

present on the occasion were lin chi-hsin and others.

## CHINA AND KUWAIT

### Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Mar. 20, 1973)

the chinese gymnastic team, with wu hung-hsin as leader and ma hsiao-yuan as deputy leader, arrived here this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the kuwaiti gymnasts association.

the team was welcomed at the airport by jasim rashid al qemas, president of the kuwaiti gymnasts association, and other members of the association.

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei was also present.

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Peking Soiree in Honor of Pyongyang Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1973)

the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and the municipal revolutionary committee sponsored a theatrical performance this evening in honour of the visiting pyongyang municipal goodwill delegation from korea.

accompanied by wu teh, first secretary of the municipal committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and liu shao-wen, secretary of the municipal party committee, the korean comrades saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" presented by the peking opera troupe of china.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, embassy officials and other korean comrades in peking were present.

at the end of the performance, a huge slogan reading "long live the friendship between the chinese and korean people exclamation" appeared on the screen. amidst warm applause, all members of the pyongyang goodwill delegation mounted the stage and had warm hand-shakes with the artists and presented them with a flower basket.

the delegation returned to peking yesterday in the company of comrade liu shao-wen after touring changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, hangchow and nanking.

## CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

### DRVN and RSVN Ambassadors Give Film Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1973)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon, commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the viet nam national day of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

"hanoi -- dien bien phu", a documentary describing the heroic deeds of hanoi armymen and civilians in shooting down u.s. aircraft, and "song of the highlands in south viet nam", an animated cartoon about the south vietnamese

people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, were shown at the reception.

among those present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned including chen shu-fu, han tsung-cheng, chang hsiang-shan, chiao pei-hsin, wang ti-kang, yuan hua-ping, lu wei-chao, liang feng and kuo tung-chun.

also present were hak seang layny, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

## CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

### Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Mar. 19, 1973)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received tsui chien, chinese ambassador to democratic yemen, at the presidency yesterday and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Romanian Cultural Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Peking

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 20, 1973)

the romanian cultural delegation led by dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education of romania, left here for peking by special plane today after its friendly visit to kwangchow in the company of shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu who had accompanied the delegation on its tour left on board the same plane.

the delegation arrived here from hangchow by special plane on march 18. the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening to welcome the distinguished romanian guests. after the banquet, the hosts and guests saw an acrobatic performance.

while in kwangchow, the romanian guests visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926, a production brigade in fokang county and an ivory carving factory.

upon its departure from kwangchow today, the romanian comrades were given a warm-send off at the airport by wang shou-tao, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chung ming, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned.

## CHINA AND UN

### UNIDO Executive Director Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1973)

ibrahim helmi abdel-rahman, executive director of the united nations industrial development organisation, and its officials gunnar karl albert kastengren and ramesh prasad upadhyay left here by air this morning on a visit to shanghai before leaving china. they were accompanied by pu ming, director of a bureau of the ministry of the economic relations with foreign countries.

seeing them off at the airport were vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and leading members of departments concerned, including pi chi-lung, chi chao-pu, tsao kuei-pin. diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking were present.

while in peking, abdel-rahman and his party had talks with chinese departments concerned, and visited a people's commune and places of historical interests.

### Chinese Representative Expresses Support for Latin American People's Just Struggles at UN Panama Meetings

(NCNA-English Panama City, Mar. 19, 1973)

huang hua, chinese representative to the panama meetings of the united nations security council, expressed china's firm support for the latin american countries and peoples in their just struggle to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economies, and for the government and people of panama in their patriotic struggle for the recovery of sovereignty over the canal zone.

the chinese representative was addressing a meeting of the security council this morning.

he began his speech saying: over a year ago, the u.n. security council successfully held its special meetings in africa. today, at the request of the panamanian government and with the support of other latin american countries, the security council meets in latin america. this is the first time that the security council has

met in either of these two regions since the founding of the united nations. this shows that in the 28 years after the end of world war ii, important changes have taken place in the international situation and international relations, great progress has been made in the national independence movement of the peoples of africa and latin america, and the third world countries are enjoying an increasingly higher and stronger position and role in international affairs.

huang hua extended cordial greetings and high respects to the peoples of panama and other latin american countries and expressed sincere thanks to the panamanian government which has provided facilities for the meetings here. he said: "the chinese delegation hopes that, through our joint efforts, these meetings can make due contributions towards supporting the latin american peoples in their struggle to defend their national independence, sovereignty and national resources and oppose superpower aggression, interference, subversion, plunder and control."

he went on: latin america is a beautiful and rich continent. the industrious and intelligent peoples of latin america have created a brilliant civilization and made great contributions to human progress. after the barbarous invasion by the european colonialists at the end of the 15th century, latin american regions were reduced to colonies of spain, portugal and other countries one after another, and the peoples of latin america were subjected to brutal plunder, enslavement and exploitation. however, the fiercer the oppression, the stronger the resistance. the heroic and indomitable peoples of latin america have waged arduous struggles for national independence and liberation, adding a glorious chapter to the annals of the struggle of the world's colonial peoples. after the independence of a number of latin american countries, colonialism and imperialism, refusing to give up their sinister designs, have continued their oppression, interference and infiltration against the latin american countries by every possible means and in different forms. particularly since the beginning of this century, u.s. imperialism, under the signboard of "pan-americanism", has subjected the latin american countries to aggression and enslavement, plunging the latin american peoples into continued dire misery. to date, imperialist and colonialist oppression and control are still menacing the independence and security of the latin american countries and peoples. the struggle of the caribbean colonial peoples for independence continues to be suppressed and sabotaged. foreign military bases and foreign troops still remain on the territories of some latin american countries. the territories and sovereignty, national resources and economic lifelines of many latin american countries are still being subjected to infringement, plunder and control.

"however, the latin american people are no docile slaves of imperialism. they have waged unflinching struggles to achieve and safeguard national independence, winning one victory after another. we are pleased to note that in recent years new changes have taken place in the situation of latin america. a number of newly independent countries have continued their advance on the road of national independence. there has been greater progress in the latin american people's struggle to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and maritime rights and to defend their national resources and develop their national economies. the latin american countries and people are getting united on an ever broader scale in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. at the various meetings in the united nations, a great number of latin american countries, together with other countries of the third world, have resolutely defended the principles of national self-determination and non-interference, firmly opposed the hegemonism of big countries bullying the small and strong ones bullying the weak, and strongly condemned superpower economic monopoly, plunder and expansion. the latin american countries and peoples have become an active force in the third world, playing an increasingly greater role in international affairs together with the asian and african countries and peoples."

referring to the question of the panama canal, huang hua said: "as is known to all, the panama canal zone is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the republic of panama. at the turn of the century, the united states imposed an unequal treaty on the panamanian people, whereby it has forcibly occupied the panama canal, stationed large numbers of troops in the canal zone and enforced a colonial rule there. this constitutes a violation of the territorial integrity and state sovereignty of the republic of panama as well as a threat to the independence and security of all latin american countries. the panamanian people have waged long and heroic struggles against u.s. aggression and for the recovery of their sovereignty over the canal zone. they have won the sympathy and support of the people of latin america and the rest of the world. like the panamanian people, the chinese people used to be the victim of imperialist aggression, expansion and unequal treaties over a long period. the chinese government and people fully understand, deeply sympathise with and actively support the panamanian government and people in their patriotic struggle. recently the panamanian government has reaffirmed the inviolability of the territory and sovereignty of the canal zone and demanded the abrogation of the unequal treaty, an end to the colonial rule in the canal zone and the gradual recovery of the entire jurisdiction over the canal zone with a set time limit. the panamanian government's position is just and its

demand reasonable. we firmly support them. we believe that, so long as the heroic panamanian people strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly win final victory in recovering their territory and sovereign right over the canal zone."

huang hua pointed out: "the struggle in defence of the 200 nautical-mile maritime rights initiated by the latin american countries and people is a struggle of the small and medium countries to protect their marine resources and oppose superpower maritime hegemony. in recent years this struggle has grown in depth and momentum. the one or two superpowers have been frustrated repeatedly in their attempt to undermine the unity and struggle of the latin american countries by threat and cajolery. the latin american countries have openly exposed the superpowers' despicable act of imposing so-called economic sanctions, detained the latter's piratic fishing boats which have intruded into their territorial seas, and waged tit-for-tat struggle against the superpowers which have fallaciously described the claim for 200 nautical-mile territorial sea as a 'violation of international law', 'infringement upon the rights and interests of other countries' and as creating international 'confusion' and 'conflict'. by their strong will and heroism, the latin american countries and people have greatly encouraged the small and medium countries in their struggle against power politics and hegemony."

huang hua said: "we have consistently held that countries, big or small, should be equal. all coastal countries are entitled to determine reasonably the limits of their territorial seas and jurisdiction according to their geographical conditions, taking into account the needs of their security and national economic interests, and have the right of disposal of their natural resources in their coastal seas, sea-bed and the subsoil thereof. this is the sovereign right of every country which other countries should respect. the superpowers have no right to impose their will on others. we are resolutely opposed to the arbitrary and peremptory acts of one or two superpowers and their schemes to cut down the limit of the territorial seas of other countries."

huang hua said: "at present, the main threat to world peace comes from the imperialist policies of aggression and war. the superpowers which possess a huge amount of nuclear weapons keep on stepping up their nuclear arms race. they have established nuclear bases and stationed nuclear troops on the territories of other countries; their planes, warships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons are flying or plying everywhere, posing a grave threat to the security of the people of various countries. in order to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and to safeguard peace and security in latin america, the peoples of latin american countries have put forward the just proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america. the chinese government attaches great importance to, and supports the efforts of the latin american countries

for the denuclearization of latin america. in his note of november 14, 1972, the chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei solemnly declared on behalf of the chinese government: 'china will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear latin american countries and the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will china test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of latin american countries.' we are pleased to find that china's position regarding the latin american nuclear-free zone has been welcomed and understood by many latin american countries.

"it must be pointed out that owing to the superpowers' continued refusal to undertake not to use nuclear weapons against the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone or to dismantle its military bases in latin america, and to undertake not to send means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and air space of latin american countries, latin america still cannot be freed from the threat of nuclear war. a certain superpower, while talking profusely about supporting the establishment of a latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone, has created one pretext after another for refusing to undertake commitments regarding it. therefore unremitting struggles must be waged against the superpower policies of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail in order truly to bring about a latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone. the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. we are ready to work together with the peoples of latin america for the attainment of this lofty goal."

huang hua pointed out: "latin america has very rich natural resources and an enormous potential for the development of economy. but the economy of most latin american countries has so far remained underdeveloped in varying degrees. this is a malignant result of the prolonged colonial rule and imperialist aggression. it has been the common aspiration of the latin american countries and peoples to alter the lop-sided unitary economy, rid themselves of their dependence on the superpowers and attain an independent status and equal rights in international economic relations. in recent years latin america has seen a new upsurge in the struggle to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economy. many latin american countries have tightened their control, restriction and management of foreign capital and have nationalized a number of foreign monopoly enterprises which manipulated their national economy and people's livelihood and infringed upon their independence and sovereignty. the latin american countries have continuously expanded the economic and trade relations between themselves. the formation and growth of the andean group and other regional organizations have played an important part in the unity, cooperation and mutual

support among the latin american countries. in the struggle to protect the interests in the export of such traditional products as petroleum and copper and to oppose the imperialist monopoly of international markets and shifting of economic crises, the latin american countries are getting united with the asian and african countries on an ever broader scale. the superpowers have been strongly condemned by the people throughout the world for using what they call international economic cooperation as a means to retaliate and exert political and economic pressure upon those latin american countries which firmly oppose superpower economic aggression.".

huang hua stressed: "like the latin american countries, china is also a developing country. the chinese government and people deeply sympathize with and firmly support the latin american countries and peoples in their just struggle to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economy. we know from our own experience that for the independent development of national economy, it is most essential to rely on one's own strength and to wage protracted arduous struggle in pursuance of the policy of relying mainly on one's own efforts while seeking external assistance as an auxiliary. the chinese government and people are glad to note that many latin american countries and people are gradually changing their economic outlook and improving the people's livelihood in a planned way while taking into account the actual conditions and possibilities at home and that they have achieved successes. we believe that the industrious and courageous latin american people will certainly surmount various difficulties, rid themselves of imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist control and interference and attain independence and a happy life."

huang hua pointed out: "despite the steady upsurge of the latin american peoples' struggles to achieve and safeguard national independence, the united nations organization, under the obstruction and sabotage by the superpowers, have over a long period failed to firmly support and reasonably meet the many legitimate wishes and demands of the latin american countries. today such a state of affairs must not continue any longer."

huang hua held that "the security council should support the struggle for independence waged by the colonial peoples in the caribbean; it should support the struggle of the panamanian people to recover their territory and sovereignty over the canal zone; it should support the cuban people's struggle to recover guantanamo where the united states is maintaining its military base; it should demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dismantling of all foreign bases from latin america; it should support the struggle of the latin american countries and peoples to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economy."

huang hua concluded: "the latin american people are the masters of latin america. the affairs of latin america should be settled only by the latin american countries and people themselves; no foreign interference is permissible. the chinese government and people have always regarded as their own the struggles of the latin american peoples to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, to defend their natural resources and develop their national economies; and we have regarded their victories in these struggles as our own. the chinese government and people will unswervingly stand together with the countries and peoples of latin america, and we shall fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward together."

END

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